

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

## NORTHERN ARMY PREPARES FOR HANKOW ATTACK

All Available Forces Gathered Together for Drive on Cantonese Stronghold

## NANKING BATTLE STILL IN PROGRESS

American Chamber of Commerce Requests Resignation of China Weekly Review

SHANGHAI, April 27 (AP)—All available forces are being gathered by the northerners. It is learned here, for the purpose of attacking the radical Cantonese stronghold, Hankow. Small forces are being left temporarily to defend the northern positions elsewhere. Hankow, where a serious situation has prevailed for some days, is reported to be more disturbed than ever and Japanese families unable to leave are flocking into the French concession to seek refuge there.

The battle between the Cantonese entrenched at Nanking and the northerners on the other side of the Yangtze at Pukow was still in progress today. There was firing between Cantonese gunboats anchored off Hankow and the northern field batteries at Pukow. One hundred wounded Cantonese had arrived here from Nanking.

### Chinese Apologize

The United States auxiliary gunboat, which was fired on heavily Monday near Kiangyin, on the Yangtze, has arrived at Chinkiang. The United States naval authorities here do not know the exact number of men wounded in the firing, although it is known the vessel suffered the heaviest casualties of any attack of American warships since they arrived in Chinese waters.

It is learned from Wuhan that the captain of the British cruiser *Sarnia* has received a full apology for the action of Chinese seafarers in stopping Americans and British subjects from landing and returning to let them to assume except shanty at considerable intervals. The captain was among those stopped. The incident is considered closed with the apology.

The political department of the Nationalist army in Shanghai has assumed control of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and arrested the President on the charge that he aided General Sun Chuan-fang, the northern commander and original defender of Shanghai.

### Troops Massed at Wuhan

At its annual meeting yesterday, the American Chamber of Commerce adopted a resolution requesting the resignation of the China Weekly Review from membership in the Chamber. It was charged that the paper, the only American periodical in Shanghai, voiced opposition to the presence of American troops in China and other measures for protecting foreign lives and property. The editor, J. P. Powell of Hannibal, Mo., admitted that he was averse to the sending of troops and the erection of barbed-wire defenses. While possibly saving lives, he asserted, these measures were destroying business and infringing the rights of the Chinese. In a statement he declared he had no intention of changing his policy or resigning.

"I believe that the Chinese have the right to express their views as well as the English, Americans, or others," he added, "and so long as I am engaged in the publication of an American paper in Shanghai, it is my intention to give them a square deal."

The *Shanghai Mercury*, British newspaper, says it learns from official sources that 80,000 Northern Chinese troops have been concentrated at Wuhan, up the Yangtze from

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## Radio Will Supplant Orchestras on Boats

By the Associated Press

New York, April 26  
RADIO will displace orchestras on the night boats of the Hudson River Navigation Corporation, it is announced.

Diners and dancers on the four boats of the company, plying between New York and Albany, will enjoy the same music as that heard by patrons in New York hotels and night clubs.

The initial expense of the radio installation is estimated at \$3000. The company heretofore has spent \$25,000 a season for orchestral music.

## WAR OUTLAWRY IS WELCOMED BY PARIS PRESS

### Dr. Butler's Comments on Aristide Briand's Peace Plan Widely Approved

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable

PARIS, April 27—The outlawing of war by the acceptance of a perpetual peace pact between France and the United States might be the first step to a world accord. Such is French opinion widely expressed, following Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler's comment on Aristide Briand's message to the American people on April 6 on the occasion of the anniversary of America's entry into the war. The idea has awakened echoes everywhere, but it is particularly appropriate that it should take a prominent place in the journals on the precise day which marks the conclusion of 25 years of parliamentary life of the author of the proposal.

Mr. Briand was over 40 when he was first elected to Parliament. He speedily occupied a ministerial post and has since spent exactly one-half of his time in office. Of recent years he has come to stand as a representative of the peace efforts of France. It is not only a fine role from the higher standpoint, but it is also incidentally excellent politics. Never was the popularity of Mr. Briand so great as since he assumed Leon Bourgeois' mantle of pacifism, and was entertained at an informal reception.

With him was Mrs. Meserve, whose presence made the occasion a dual commemoration, for today was not only a Y. M. C. A. anniversary of 74 years' standing, but the fifty-eighth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Meserve.

And the day was one of superlatives for the Y. M. C. A. in more ways than one. Mr. Meserve, visiting, as he was, the oldest Y. M. C. A. in the United States, was greeted by Arthur S. Johnson, who has been president of the "Y." for approximately 30 years, a term of office said to be the longest of any Y. M. C. A. head in the country.

Others who were present to welcome the visitors were Wilman E. Adams, general secretary, and S. Wirt Wiley, associate general secretary of the national Y. M. C. A. council. Mr. Meserve took particular interest in watching several of the "Y" athletes at their training.

### DAILY AIRPLANE TRIPS TO MILWAUKEE START

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 27—Passenger airplane service, with daily flights between Chicago and Milwaukee, Wis., has been started by the Chicago Aeronautical Service, Inc., time for the trip being reported as 45 minutes. This is approximately one-third of the usual train time.

For the present, departures are being made from the company field on the West Side, but upon completion of a temporary municipal landing field, now under construction on the lake front near the downtown business section, airplanes probably will use that airport, it was said by L. J. Stiles, general manager of the company.

### PARLIAMENT URGED TO OPPOSE REVISED PRAYER BOOK MEASURE

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, April 27—Earl Derby's desire that William E. Borah should visit Great Britain for himself is strongly supported here as a means of sweeping away misconceptions.

It is hoped that he may accept Lord Derby's invitation and, if possible, bring with him other members of the Foreign Relations Committee, since, as the Daily News says:

"What England needs from America is a deputation of investigators."

### On Record

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

THE phonograph is preserving many of the masterpieces of music, and our music department is to have a new feature—phonograph record reviews. The first, which will deal with some of the great compositions of Beethoven, whose centenary the world is celebrating this year, will appear in

### LONDON PRESS URGES VISIT FROM MR. BORAH

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, April 27—Earl Derby's desire that William E. Borah should visit Great Britain for himself is strongly supported here as a means of sweeping away misconceptions.

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### Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland Adopts Resolution Against the Bill

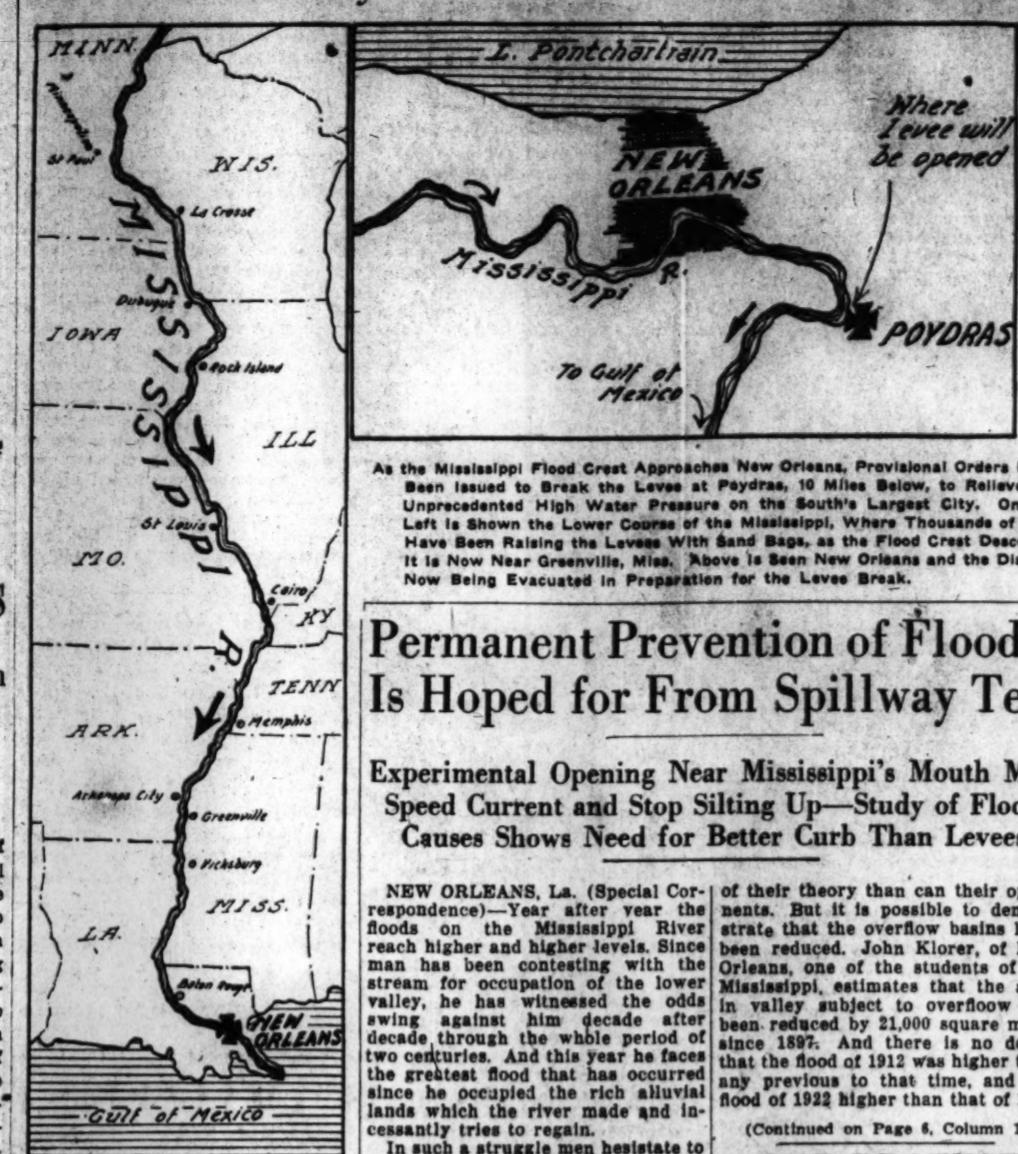
By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, April 27—A resolution declaring that Parliament should not assent to the measure legalizing the revised prayer book of the Anglican church on the ground that it "includes controversial proposals, the adoption of which would seriously impair the Protestant characteristics of the established church" was passed by 3000 delegates at the annual assembly of the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland.

The resolution, with only two dissentients, continues: "The Anglican Church desires the changes therein proposed, its own liberty can be secured and the parliamentary representatives of the Nation freed from the necessity and duty of passing judgment on such issues by separation of church and state."

In addition, the National Council of Evangelical Free Churches, representing Primitive and United Methodists, Unitarians, and Congregationalists as well as Baptists, recently appointed a "watching committee"

## Where Levee Cut May Free New Orleans From Flood's Embrace



As the Mississippi Flood Crest Approaches New Orleans, Provisional Orders Have Been Issued to Break the Levee at Poydras, 10 Miles Below, to Relieve the Unprecedented High Water Pressure on the South's Largest City. On the Left is Shown the Lower Course of the Mississippi, Where Thousands of Men Have Been Raising the Levees With Sand Bags, as the Flood Crest Descends. It is Now Near Greenville, Miss. Above is Seen New Orleans and the District Now Being Evacuated in Preparation for the Levee Break.

## Permanent Prevention of Floods Is Hoped for From Spillway Test

Experimental Opening Near Mississippi's Mouth May Speed Current and Stop Silting Up—Study of Flood Causes Shows Need for Better Curb Than Levees

NEW ORLEANS, La. (Special Correspondence)—Year after year the Mississippi River reaches higher and higher levels. Since man has been contending with the stream for occupation of the lower valley, he has witnessed the odds swing against him decade after decade through the whole period of two centuries. And this year he faces the greatest flood that has occurred since he occupied the rich alluvial lands which the river made and incessantly tries to regain.

In such a struggle men hesitate to experiment with new weapons. The untried remains unused because the old, whatever its shortcomings may be, has served at least to bring one to the present day. The new may fall utterly, and give the victory to the water.

This has been the view of the majority of the folk who have to contend with the Mississippi for the very right to live where they do, sometimes even for the right to exist at all. Levees were the first and obvious weapon against the river. Levees were thrown up. They kept out the floods most of the time.

They made possible the reclamation of scores of thousands of acres. And although they failed sometimes and flooded comparatively vast regions, the valley men relied upon them, on the whole, they had done their duty well. Not until the new century, born of the innovations of engineers, levees cost approximately \$7 per acre of land protected. Spillways and similar outlets of untold worth, cost millions of dollars and the number of acres they may protect is yet to be discovered.

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1)

## LABOR PROTESTS FUNDS OF FORCE

### Federation Demands Illinois Halt Expense for Militaristic Bodies

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 27—The Chicago Federation of Labor, declaring against "militarism" being introduced or fostered in the public schools, or any other civic division of the government of our state, or as outside enterprises, has passed a resolution asking the Illinois Legislature to refrain from appropriating funds for fostering of organizations of a militaristic type.

The federation called upon the Illinois State Federation of Labor and upon all its affiliated bodies to assist in demobilizing the civic divisions of our government and confining military organizations to the military department of our government, so that the people will know what they are, and be able to keep them within bounds.

The aggregate membership involved in the appeal, which is addressed also to unaffiliated labor organizations, and others, was estimated at 1,000,000 by Edward N. Nockels, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor. The federation's own enrollment is 250,000, according to F. G. Hopp, financial secretary.

### Symbol of Despotism

Declaring that "militarism is the symbol of despotism, government by force" and that "a democratic or a republican form of government, unless it be such in name only, is governed by reason and law and not by brute force or military power." The resolution continues that the most positive proof of activation of those who represent the sentiment of militarism in this state is "the effort to militarize our schools and our schools."

The significant feature of this activity is the rapid development to the highest possible bounds of military training, military organizations, military activity within the University of Illinois, and as they must find outlets for the men who are trained and who have developed the military spirit and joys for them, the needs in that respect of the military organization at the university radiate throughout our State and Nation and developed into efforts being made to establish military organizations in all of the high schools of the State of Illinois. It has been seeking for years to find jobs for military graduates.

"Immense sums have been raised by the advocates of that system to fasten a militarization of the police force of the people of our State. Civic military training camps have been established everywhere. Our State and the country is being overrun by individual representatives of military organizations and military."

"Where did you come from?" and "Where are you going?"

"Tell him and then start on when the white gloved hand of the traffic officer waves you to advance."

"This is exactly what's going on in East Boston and Charlestown at busy traffic entrances and exits to and from Boston, for Dr. Miller McClintock of the Albert Russell Erskine Bureau for Traffic Research of Harvard began today his origin and destination check up for data from which a general plan for the relief of traffic in Boston is to be made by Mayor Nichols' traffic advisory board."

### Advice Curbing Military Activity

The resolution declared that as American citizens, the members of the federation believe steps should be taken "to curb and minimize military activity and when the time comes to abolish it altogether."

"We believe," it said, "that whatever military organizations and activities are necessary should be designated as such that everyone could recognize them as such" and recommended that "military development in the schools and universities and citizens' training camps should be abolished, except as they are under the direct jurisdiction of the military department of our Government, and recognized and named as such legally and the appropriations made to sustain them appropriated as such for military purposes so that the people will all know and understand what it means."

(Continued on Page 8, Column 3)

## FLOOD CRISIS PAST, IS HOPE OF MR. HOOVER

### He Also Thinks Government Will Help Farmers—Relief Speeded Up

NEW ORLEANS, April 27 (AP)—The crisis probably has passed in the Mississippi River flood situation and no more extensive hardship or loss is anticipated in the opinion of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, President Coolidge's observer in the inundated region. He arrived today, completing his tour of the area from Memphis to New Orleans.

In Mississippi and Arkansas, Mr. Hoover said, he found no unsatisfactory conditions and on the advice of continuing adequate relief.

He said, however, that his view of the end of flood danger may be upset by later developments.

Mr. Hoover expressed his opinion of the flood situation briefly as follows:

"The World War training has taught us to handle a crisis. Our war organizations—the National Guard, the American Legion and the Red Cross—and the men and the women of the South did not become hysterical and lose control of the situation, but immediately commenced the machinery of assistance. This is the great lesson of the flood.

### Problem of Rehabilitation

"Our greatest problem is the rehabilitation of the homeless persons in their former habitations and the re-establishment of agricultural production in the stricken regions."

The commerce secretary said he felt confident that the return to normal agricultural production in the inundated regions will be only the matter of a few weeks after the water runs off the land.

The army engineers were said to feel that the danger has not passed, as there is considerable overflow water speeding into the Mississippi River from the Yazoo and the Red Rivers, which probably will meet the Mississippi flood crest. The combined high waters will severely test the levees between Vicksburg and New Orleans, in the engineers' opinion, and even with the Poydras Levee broken the flood crest might not be reduced enough.

"To incite or stimulate revolutions against recognized governments."

As for President Coolidge's condemnation of land monopolies and suggestions for settlement of the land problem, we were sincerely predisposed that Mr. Coolidge showed sympathy toward our efforts to obtain division of large estates for the benefit of the Mexican community."

"Naturally," he went on, "we reserve the right to judge what are the most practical methods for carrying out or realizing the desideratum of increasing the number of Mexico's land owners. Means, which have not been elaborated by revolution or Cabinet meetings, but imposed upon us by realities peculiar to our national life, and very different from the condition of the rural population of the United States, are being appraised."

"I repeat once more, with due respect to the principles of international order, that whether dealing with our own or foreign interests, we are only seeking the collective good and without denying compensation established by laws, which is offered to the full extent permitted by the economic situation of the country."

#### American Rights in Mexico

Speaking about North American rights in Mexico, President Calles said:

"President Coolidge's thesis appears irreproachable. When citizens of one country go to a foreign land, they should do so with the understanding they must abide by the laws of that country, but this submission does not imply their loss of benefits established by international right."

"I believe apart from concrete principles established by the laws of a country, there may be, in fact there are, privileges derived from principles which are expressly consecrated by international right, and from this viewpoint, the protection of the government of any country, whether weak or strong, for its citizens residing in another country is just. But I want to make explanations on this point."

"It is true and clearly explained by human nature itself that when citizens of a strong country reside

#### EVENTS TONIGHT

Address, "Federal vs. State Action," by Prof. Paul H. Douglas of the University of Chicago, Women's City Club, 8:30.

Meeting of the Theological School in Harvard University, Harvard Union, dinner, 6:30.

Movie Pictures on Canada, Women's Republican Club, 8.

New England Hotel Men's Exposition, Mechanics Building, continues through Saturday.

Annual dramatic presentation of the Boston Spanish Club, Huntington Chamber, 8:30.

Annual meeting of the Boston Teachers' Club, Twentieth Century Club, 6:30. Illustrations, lecture on "Foreign Work," by John H. Godart, J. C. C., 7.

Banquet, Northeastern University School of Law, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Meeting of the Yacht Club of the Park Street Church, 7:45.

#### Theaters

R. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.

Colonial—Fred Stone in "Cris-Cross," 8:15.

Copely—"The Ghost Train," 8:30.

Shubert—"The Vagabond King," 8.

Wilbur—"Yes, Yes, Tweed," 8:15.

W. M. Thomas—"The Devil," 8.

Plymouth—"Johanna," 8:20.

Repertory—"Midsummer Night's Dream," 8.

St. James—"The Last of Mrs. Cheyney," 8:15.

#### Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; free.

Free guidance through the galleries Tuesdays and Fridays at 11. Paintings in special exhibit by Boston artists.

Isabel Stewart Gardner Museum—Pay days Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1 to 4 p.m.; 4 to 6 p.m.; Sunday, 1 to 4 p.m.; admission free.

Vose Gallery—Paintings by Rustom Vavali.

Boston Art Club—Window display paintings by Boston artists.

J. P. Olson Gallery, Cambridge—Etchings by Charles H. Woodbury.

Silverman Galleries—Macchiaioli etchings, Grace Horne Gillette—Marines and landscapes by Anthony Thieme.

40 Joy Street—Paintings by a group of prominent artists.

Milton Public Library—Paintings by Milton artist.

Canson Galleries—Etchings by H. E. Tufts.

Copley Gallery—Paintings by Ernest L. Major and Nellie Littlehale Murphy.

#### EVENTS TOMORROW

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Frank Bell, C. S. B., member of the Board of Directors of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Woburn, in Unitarian Church, 8.

Address by Milton Sills of the First National Pictures Corporation, Harvard University, School of Business Administration, 10.

Luncheon meeting, addressed by Charles S. Denslow, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, Women's Republican Club, 12:30.

Illustrated lecture, "The New York Cathedral," by Ralph Adams Cram, Old Fog Art Museum, Harvard, 4:30.

Lecture, "Through the Canadian Rockies," by George Hart, Dames, Phillips Brooks House, 2:30.

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and acquire property in a weak country they should have recourse to their governments from any real or supposed violation of their rights prior to exhausting the resources provided by the laws of the country where they are living.

#### Weak and Strong Nations

"This undoubtedly leaves (when improper notice is taken of their demands by the chancery of the strong country or there is too much generosity) the way open to painful situations for the weaker nation, especially of a strong country who find their position easier and more opportunity by the chancery of their own country than by the legal resources of the country in which they reside, thus contributing either sooner or later to creating painful situations between nations having perfect community of sentiments and intentions.

"However, these difficulties are not

in reality important when the governments of either the weak or strong nation have a consciousness of responsibility of government and a firm desire not to injure the just rights of anybody."

President Calles referred to the now concrete case of Mexico and the United States in concluding: "As this consciousness of responsibility and intention of honorable government exists on both sides, an spiritual and commercial approach will be greater by far, and as at the bottom of the difficulties there is nothing more than misunderstanding or divergence of judgment in appreciating matters of legal order, theoretic or technical, which really had not affected the legitimate interests, nor, fortunately, injured the sentiment of the Nation, nor brought any injury to our decorum, I am sure the road has been opened for an easier and better understanding which will definitely assure a satisfactory settlement of all our difficulties.

#### RADIOCAST SERVICES OF MOTHER CHURCH

Radiocasting of Sunday morning services in the Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., from Westinghouse Station WBZ of Boston and Springfield, on wavelength of 333 meters, will be resumed next Sunday morning, May 1, at 10:45 o'clock eastern daylight time. These services will be broadcast on May 15 and June 5.

#### WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Showers tonight and probably Thursday morning; not much change in temperature; fresh southwest shifting to northwest winds.

Southern New England: Rain tonight and probably Thursday morning; not much change in temperature; fresh southwest shifting to fresh south to north winds.

Northern New England: Rain tonight; in interior, Thursday partly cloudy; fresh northwest winds.

Official Temperatures

(A. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)	
Atlantic City	68
Montreal	42
Boston	52
Nantucket	45
Buffalo	45
New Orleans	64
Chicago	54
Philadelphia	45
Pittsburgh	45
Portland	46
Seattle	50
San Francisco	54
Galveston	65
St. Louis	68
Tampa	62
Kansas City	62
Washington	56

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 8:44 p. m.

Thursday, 9:09 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 8:00 p. m.

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## ELECTION HELD BY AUSTRIANS

**Government Remains in Power, Although Losing Seats to Socialists**

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifas

VIENNA, April 26.—The results of Sunday's parliamentary elections show the balance of power between the Government bench of Clericals and Pan-Germans and the Farmers' Union and Socialists of the Opposition to have remained practically unchanged, although the Government group has lost four seats to the Opposition.

The new Parliament will find 95 on the Government benches and 72 on the Opposition. Since the 1923 elections there has been a general increase in the number of voters. There was also an exceptionally heavy attendance at the polls. Despite these facts it is significant that the Socialists gained two to the Government's one throughout the country, excepting in Vienna and there it was three to the Government's one, in the proportion of the vote increase over last elections.

This means that the extremely slow healing of the economic conditions with the attendant enormous unemployment, together with the general dissatisfaction at the Government's failure these last years to prevent certain unfortunate bank failures, has driven that section of the public opinion represented by the four new seats won by the Socialists, to change its support from the Clericals (by whom seats were actually lost) to the Socialists.

In the Vienna elections which are held concurrently there was a marked increase in the Socialist vote without however being sufficient to alter the disposition of the local assembly which remains practically as before with 73 Socialist and 42 government supporters.

The Socialists continue therefore their absolute control of municipalities' activities. The feature of the election was the great harmony everywhere. Peace reigned so completely to cause everyone to gratefully comment. This indicates that the people feel less strain than four

## Business Men to Educate School Basketball Team

**Chicago Suburb Shows Appreciation of Efforts to Promote Civic Interests**

CICERO, Ill., April 27 (Special)—Exploited in the sensational press for the spectacular activities of gunmen and bootleggers, this populous community lying on the southwestern limits of Chicago, has been awakened to a new civic pride by the peaceful exploits of a handful of its boys. To prove its appreciation Cicero is arranging to give a college education to the members of the Morton High School basketball team that recently brought the United States intercollegiate basketball championship here. All of the boys are of foreign extraction.

Business men's organizations of Cicero and Berwyn are backing a movement to raise an endowment fund for the players. It started Saturday when some 3000 residents of these cities paraded the streets in a popular demonstration of civic feeling aroused by the Morton victory in the tournament at the University of Chicago at which 43 teams, all state champions or runners-up, competed.

T. W. Kurtz, secretary of the committee of the Twenty-Second Street Business Men's Association, expects pledges from some 30,000 citizens to be turned in as a result of a dinner given in the school building for the purpose of giving the movement a start.

"It is the best thing that ever happened for Cicero," declared Coach H. K. Long, in an interview. "I am glad we won because it has made the citizens of this city proud instead of ashamed to say they are from Cicero. Most of the inhabitants use foreign

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## PREPARATORY PARLEY ENDS

**Deadlock Reached on Naval Issue—Americans File Reservations**

GENEVA, April 27 (P)—After struggling with armament reduction problems for five weeks, the members of the preparatory disarmament commission scattered today without having reached an agreement. This means that the proposed International Disarmament Conference will not become an accomplished fact until next year at the earliest.

When the commission adjourned last night, with the prospect of meeting again about Nov. 1, the president, Jonkheer London, declared that a successful disarmament conference was virtually assured, but that the destiny of disarmament now definitely depended on public opinion and the willingness of the governments to reach agreements on the principal issues.

He was convinced that the forthcoming Economic Conference and the Three Power Naval Conference, would help materially in paving the way for a resumption of the discussions.

In addition to the deadlock on the naval issue—that is the method of limiting naval armaments—the main problems on which the commission failed to find agreement in preparing the draft disarmament treaty were the creation of a system of international control and a system of general limitation of armaments by curtailing national military and naval expenditures. Both proposals were warmly supported by France, but rejected by the United States.

The American delegation filed with the commission a document making four general reservations on the draft treaty. The first was against the inclusion in the provisional agreement concerning limitation of armaments of formations organized on a military basis. It also was against the second proposed of the failure to include provisions for limitation of materials in the hands of forces serving with the colors and for restricting reserve material of land and air forces.

The third objected to basing limitation of military air forces upon the present development of civil aviation in other countries, and the fourth reiterated the unwillingness of the United States to agree to international supervision of armaments when armaments are limited or reduced.

The general opinion in Geneva is that despite the failure of the commission to elaborate a text satisfactory to all, the disarmament program would be pushed vigorously, notably by public pressure at the September session of the League of Nations Assembly, and that the problem is too mighty and too complex to imagine that everything is lost just because the first attempt to settle it did not come up to rosy expectations. Jonkheer London declared experience

languages and up to last week they did not know what basketball, or any of the school sports their children engage in was all about. Now they all know the game and are pulling for the community which excels in it.

"It has had a great effect on the school spirit. Racial factions and social cliques have dissolved in enthusiasm for the team which was developed from American-born sons of immigrants. Edward Kowalski, captain and center, is of Polish extraction; Michael Rondinelli, running guard, Italian; Louis Rebek and George Fencik, forward and guard, Bohemians; Ossian Nystrom, forward, Swedish. There was no problem in uniting so-called national traits of these boys.

"Basketball and school sports are great leveling influence. In the comradeship and competition of sport the melting pot really melts. Our victory was due to the fact that we had not played many games and the boys were not tired of the game, mentally or physically. We met the climax of the season with the climax of our condition."

MR. GIBSON GOING TO BELGIUM  
GENEVA, April 27 (P)—Hugh S. Gibson, chief American delegate to the three-power naval conference, will present to President Mottet at Geneva today or tomorrow his letters of recall as American minister to Switzerland. He will then proceed to Brussels and present his letters of credence as Ambassador to Belgium. He will also officially visit the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, being also accredited to that country.

"It is the best thing that ever happened for Cicero," declared Coach H. K. Long, in an interview. "I am glad we won because it has made the citizens of this city proud instead of ashamed to say they are from Cicero. Most of the inhabitants use foreign

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## Huge Savings Effected by Cabinet Standardizer

Mr. Hoover's Business Way of Doing Things Continues to Bring Results

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
WASHINGTON — The place of Herbert Hoover in the Cabinet has aroused interest in view of the casual statement made by the White House spokesman at a recent conference, to the effect that Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, had no intention of resigning and that even if he did, Herbert Hoover would not be named to take his place.

This remark caused a stir which has now apparently been allayed by a presidential eulogy of Mr. Hoover and his work.

In a crowd, Mr. Hoover would probably be the last person selected by the average man as a distinguished statesman.

He wears a stiff, high collar, an ordinary business suit, and his manner is casual. Outside of Mr. Mellon, Mr. Hoover is the poorest speaker in the Cabinet. He is plain-spoken, simple, and unostentatious. Many people feel he epitomizes the best in the American business man. He gets things done. Nothing is too big for him. He has more or less admitted to newspapermen that he is striving to keep his hands off other departments, rather than increase the obvious expansion that the Department of Commerce has felt under his régime.

It is agreed that the Department of Commerce is doing more work under Mr. Hoover than it ever did under any other man. Some of this work gets into the papers. Other parts of it is of a nature that does not attract attention. For example, the cardinal point which Mr. Hoover has been stressing in standardization of American business. By this means fabulous sums have been saved.

For example, if 256 varieties of bricks, shoes or what-not are being manufactured, and that number of styles can be reduced to a dozen or so, covering the country, with the whole industry cognizant of the change, then a new era has dawned in that industry. Mr. Hoover has been arranging conferences with national manufacturing bodies, and this important work has been proceeding quietly, almost without domestic notice. But European countries have followed.

**Great Britain Takes Notice**

The report by the delegation sent by the British Government to study Canadian and United States industrial practice has just been printed, and mentions as only second in im-

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portance to American prosperity, the intelligent standardization, reducing costs of manufacture, the stocks to be carried, and the risk of depreciation owing to changing fashion of type."

Mr. Hoover's experience as a mining engineer in the oil fields of the globe and later as a field worker have given him a first-hand practical knowledge of foreign situations ranging from Mexico to South Africa, China to Russia. Even more valuable to him is the music to his "Pops" of England, now playing in "Picwick."

Jesse Houghton, who won first prize in voice work in the recent contest conducted by the National Federation of Music Clubs in Chicago, sang the same song which won him the prize. The music to this was composed by Mrs. M. H. Gulesian, a member of the club and was a setting for Sam Walter Foss' poem, "The House by the Side of the Road." Mrs. Gulesian played the piano accompaniment.

**B. & M. TO RAISE PAY OF 950 EMPLOYEES**

**Arbitration Board Awards 5 1/2 Per Cent Increase**

A wage increase of 5 1/2 per cent to Boston & Maine crossing tenders, drawbridge tenders, lampmen and pumpmen was awarded today by majority decision of an arbitration board. About 850 employees are affected.

Benjamin Thomas representing the railroad, dissented on grounds that it was not in accordance with evidence, that the Boston & Maine rates were already higher than those of all but one of its connecting railroads, and that the award "based on 1926 performance adds between \$50,000 and \$60,000 a year to an item of non-productive expense which now aggregates nearly \$1,000,000 a year."

The majority decree, signed by Vice-Secretary Clark, chairman, and P. J. Clair, representing the Brotherhood of Railroad Station Employees, announces the award as the result of full hearing and consideration of the questions submitted. It stipulates the increase shall be effective April 22, and shall continue in force one year.

Behind Mr. Hoover's reserve, which sometimes makes him appear stolid, is a practical romanticist, a man who is not insensitive to criticism who is as idealistic as his Quaker ancestors. Mr. Hoover believes practically and theoretically in prohibition. Furthermore he takes the troubles of others on himself. In a number of instances he is known to have gone ahead and quietly organized assistance for some friend, clerk or newspaperman who needed help.

**WOMEN ARE HOSTS IN NEW CLUB HOME**

Members of the Professional Women's Club of Boston and their guests to the number of more than 800, attended the club's first luncheon in the Hotel Statler where it has established.

**HYDRAULIC LECTURES ANNOUNCED FOR "TECH"**

Dr. George H. de-Thierry, professor of hydraulics and hydraulic engineering at the Technical University of Charlottenburg, Berlin, will begin a second series of lectures on hydraulic engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology on Friday.

The first lecture will be in room 1-120 at 11 o'clock Friday morning.

The second will be at the same hour in room 5-225 on Saturday, and the final lecture of the series will be given in room 5-330 at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon. The lectures, which are illustrated with still and moving pictures, are open to the public.

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## PLEADS AGAINST CHURCH SCHOOLS

Sir R. A. Falconer of Toronto  
Addresses Educators at  
Chicago Meeting

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, April 27.—Attacking boldly the problem of public versus church schools with a plea for the former, Sir Robert A. Falconer, president of the University of Toronto, opened the meeting of the Religious Education Association here. Sir Robert is president of this international organization which declares its object to be "To keep before the public the ideal of religious education."

"If the complexity of population has made the teaching of morality in the state more difficult," he said, "the only solution is to get better teachers with a broader understanding of morality."

Surveying the problem, he sketched the changed condition of American cities, "vast aggregations of people who come from everywhere."

The Puritans of today, he added, "are not so sure that the common school is the best nursery of democracy and they hesitate to have their children clad in a character of many colors."

"This condition in which they find themselves," he continued, "takes some turn to what they think of as religious education but what in their hearts they desire may be nothing more than to have their children trained in the virtues and views of life which have always been associated with their type of Protestantism, the 'good form' that marked their church society. If that is all that is meant by religious education, it, too, does not go deep enough. The church itself has often been far from a wise teacher of morality in its own schools. The way out does not lie through church schools."

Against "Secular" Teachings

"I proceed, however, to affirm that religious people cannot regard any education as complete that does not include religion in it. But how is this religious mind to be produced? In respect of education the churches have too often separated their work from that which is 'secular' as though it were on the same plane. So we find in church schools and universities what is called 'religious education.' Too often they are dry husks which contain no vital seed of spiritual potency."

"Once and again the state has believed the church to be guilty of trespassing and has become suspicious even of such simple religious exercises as the reading of chosen passages of the Bible or the singing of a hymn or the use of a brief prayer."

"But also parents of a very large number of the children of the common school wish them to be brought up with the hopes and inspiration of religious faith. Therefore if their confidence in the common school is to be maintained they must be freed from their dread of their children being completely secularized. The state, if it is to do its duty by its citizens must provide a better moral education than simply national virtues."

Sir Robert said that children in the public schools should be and sometimes are so educated morally as to be recognized anywhere as "men and women of good will."

Church and State as Allies

"If the churches," he concluded, "confirming the state's ideals of moral education complement them

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in their own sphere with the virtues of religious faith and life, church and state will become allies in the noblesse of all undertakings, the education of man into the fullness of his powers."

The friction between church and state in the field of education is not actually so serious as is generally supposed, testified A. W. Merrill, assistant superintendent of public schools, Des Moines, Ia.

"If religion is treated in the schools as a thing to be avoided," he declared, "children will acquire that very unfortunate attitude toward it."

**CHINESE ELM TREES  
GROWN IN NEBRASKA**

Afford Abundant Shade and  
Timber Is Valuable

**BRIDGEPORT**, Neb. (Special Correspondence)—Chinese elms which have grown in nine years from small sprouts to heavily foliated trees 20 to 30 feet in height, have attracted such attention that inquiries are frequent from this and other states asking where they may be obtained.

The trees were introduced into the United States by the bureau of foreign plants and shrubs of the Department of Agriculture.

Orient's Trees Flourish in America



Chinese Elms Set Out at Bridgeport, Neb., Prove Luxuriant Additions to the State's Arboriculture. At the Left of the Picture are the Chinese Elms, and at the Right the Dwindling American Elms, Which Were Later Removed.

ment of Agriculture, whose trained representatives are traveling continually the world over in search of varieties which may be grown profitably here.

The introduction of the Chinese elm has been of the greatest benefit to Nebraska. Not only does it afford abundant shade but its timber serves the same general purposes as the hickory and ash.

Through the county agent, H. A. McComb, now at North Platte, Neb., W. E. Guthrie procured 25 of the Chinese elm sprouts and set them out around his new home at Bridgeport and at his farm. While the Department of Agriculture recommends the tree as drought resisting the remarkable results reported by Mr. Guthrie were obtained under irrigation.

The successful propagation of these trees in this vicinity gives promise that the great North Platte valley with its unlimited water supply will have an abundance of useful timber.

The trees begin to bear seeds after about the fifth year and many are being raised locally from seeds and cuttings. They are fast displacing the cottonwood, which earlier was thought to be the only tree which could be grown successfully in this semiarid region.

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## HOTEL EXHIBIT PROVES SUCCESS

Interest Shown in Connecticut's Recreational and Other Advantages

With business meetings of both the executive committee and the main body of the Massachusetts Hotel Association, of which Emil F. Coulon, proprietor of the Westminster Hotel, is president, "Massachusetts Day" was observed today by members of the third annual New England Hotel Men's Exposition in Mechanics Building. Late this afternoon the Massachusetts Association will convene in Paul Revere Hall for its annual election of officers and discussion of various executive matters.

Now that the exposition has settled to its normal stride, with registration practically established, it is possible to observe that, although the event is labeled "New England" it has attracted an attendance representative of far broader horizons than those simply embodied in the New England states.

### Southern Hotel Men Attend

Many hotels in New England having direct affiliations with other neighborhoods, as, for instance the Augusta (Ga.) hotel of the Ricker system, and similar relationships are emphasized by the attendance here of men from the South and other neighborhoods.

And for every one visiting New England for the first time there are a dozen visitors who return to New England, as Chester I. Campbell points out that hundreds of people come annually, because they are "New Englanders at heart." For these the provisions of the exposition, with its displays of hotel fittings and accessory, and the competitions in culinary art, so certain to have some influence upon the development of hotel cuisine, are especially abundant in material for consideration.

### Connecticut Shares Interest

Connecticut, known colloquially as the "Nutmeg State," is receiving concentrated interest for its exceptional recreational advantages, its pleasant division of seaside and country, the historic neighborhoods of Weathersfield and Middletown and old Saybrook, and the Shore Line coast, excellent state park reservations and the beautiful rural surroundings of the Litchfield Hills and the Little Berkshires.

Throughout the State, linking these very excellent resources for holiday making, there is a hotel system which has been developed with care and forethought for the future growth of the State, so that the traveler need never consider the bleak possibility of being unable to find a hotel to suit his particular desire, whether in sheltered country inn or a hotel of the pretentious proportions of, say, the Griswold at New London.

### "New England Day" Tomorrow

Nor are industrial cities like Hartford and New Haven and Bridgeport lacking in splendid facilities for the accommodation of those who must find, in hotels, provisions conducive to the pursuit of business. Connecticut shares tomorrow in the general interest of "New England Day."

Walked in the morning the directorate of the New England Hotel Men's Association will meet at the Copley Plaza and at noon all delegates and their guests are bidden to luncheon at the Georgian Cafeteria at Coolidge Corner. In the evening, again at the Copley-Plaza the New England Association will reach its social climax in the annual banquet and dance.

### MARATHON WALK FAST DAY EVENT

New Hampshire Has 428 Entries for 19-Mile Hike

MANCHESTER, N. H., April 27 (Special) — Four hundred and twenty-eight contestants have entered in the New Hampshire marathon walk to be held on Thursday, the holiday of Fast Day proclaimed by Gov. Huntley N. Spaulding. New Hampshire is now the only State left which observes this as a legal holiday.

The walking race will be from the State House in Concord to the Courthouse in Manchester, 19 miles away. There will be 339 men and 89 women in the race. The vogue of walking was started a month ago by Dr. Zatzael Straw, one of the women members of the New Hampshire Legislature, who walked from Manchester to the capitol to attend sittings.

With such a large number participating tomorrow there is every indication that it will be the greatest sport event ever staged in New Hampshire. Governor Spaulding has sent word that he will be at the line to see the walkers off and Adj.-Gen. Charles W. Howard announces that he is ready to give the signal starting the army to the courthouse in Manchester, the end of the long trail, where the winners will receive cards bearing notice of their victory.

Although there is a preponderance of names entered from Manchester, the marathon is by no means confined to any certain section. Entries include practically every section in the State.

### ENGLISH HIGH HAS REUNION

English High School class of 1900, holding its annual reunion and dinner at the Boston Art Club last evening, decided to raise a scholarship fund of \$5000 to be given to the school in 1931. Joseph D. Hildreth, newly elected president, was made chairman of the fund. Associated with him in the committee are Lindell E. Schell, permanent class secretary and treasurer; Harold D. Borstein, Allen R. Frederick and Robert Robinson. Other officers elected were: Daniel Merritt, vice-president; Lindley B. Schell, secretary and treasurer.

**SOUTHWEST GIRL WINS PRIZE**

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., April 27 (Special) — Miss Wilhelmina Lutzen of Indianapolis, Ind., a student at Smith College, has been awarded a \$250 prize and a bronze commemoration medal by the New York Times for the best examination written at Smith College on current events.

## Amateurs Will Play for Church Benefit This Week



AMONG THOSE WHO WILL TAKE PART IN "THE GONDOLIERS" AT WINCHESTER Those With Roles in Gilbert and Sullivan's Light Opera Are, Left to Right: Annette S. Hughes, Arthur A. Howe, Gertrude D. Nason, Lisie Burroughs, Helen Barr, Paul R. Bennett, Alden Symmes, Jane Hill, and Winfield S. Hanson.

### But a Single Button Puzzles Clothiers

#### Two or Three, What Shall It Be? — That's the Question They Must Settle

Two buttons, or three buttons. As applied to sack coats that is the question that members of the New England Retail Clothiers and Furnishers Association are trying to settle. They admitted it at the monthly luncheon held Tuesday at the Jordan Marsh Company's store. In some towns three buttons were the more popular and some other towns insisted on but two.

On the overcoats, the majority appeared to favor the plain colors, blues, browns and grays. In top-coats, raglans seemed to be favored by the first call. In certain localities, fleecy overcoats with plaid backs are expected to be selling very well next winter. In suits, several favored the loose sack coat, especially for young men. On the matter of college clothing, great interest was shown even by those who are not in college towns, as they say the small towns must follow the college styles, as set forth in the larger cities.

Derby hats were seen to be growing in popularity. One of the novelties of the year is the soft derby hat, black, with stiff brim in fashion now, was read from London recognizing stripes, red and gray, for cravats, in the winter combination than heretofore. Puff ties are worn with cutaway bows, ties for sportswear. The oxford shirt was said to be going very strong. Basket weaves will be popular for summer, being very cool. One-color tie will be worn with sportswear. On collars, the short point collar is expected to be used largely in the fall. Socks will remain colorful, but with checks instead of stripes; wide clocks are being used to a great extent. Golf hose are toned down quite a bit in color.

### DELEGATES NAMED TO NATIONAL CAMP

#### Maine to Send Two Boys and Two Girls to Washington

ORONO, Me., April 27 (Special) — Maine boys and girls club members are to be represented at the National Club Camp at Washington, D. C., on June 16 to 22 by Norman Hamlin, Turner; Andrew Sawtelle, East Wilton; Lucinda E. Rich, Charleston; and Lucille Parker, Dover-Foxcroft.

Each of these delegates has been chosen because of a long and successful period of club work. Norman Hamlin has been engaged in club work for four years winning first honors in all projects for which he enrolled, one county championship and one state championship, being in addition twice president of his club.

Andrew Sawtelle is now in his fifth year of club work having won honors in the corn, garden, and potato projects last year, being county champion in potato growing and is again enrolled in that work for 1927. He is also assistant leader for the East Wilton boys' school. He represents Franklin County which scored highest in the state club contest last year.

Lucinda E. Rich of Charleston represents Penobscot County is now in her fourth year of club work having been unusually active in demonstration team work appearing in many public meetings on the subject of bread making.

Six years of club work is the record of Lucille Parker of Dover-Foxcroft from Piscataquis County, second highest scoring county in the State in 1926 in the state club contest. Nine first honors out of 11 projects is an indication of the quality of work which she has done.

### GOVERNOR SQUARE BILL OF MAYOR IS DEFERRED

The Rules Committee of the House today recommended against any consideration at this session of the bill filed yesterday by Mayor Nichols offering a solution to the subway construction problem at Governor Square.

The bill proposes that the Boylston Street subway be extended beyond the square with the provision that rather than permit an increase of fares on the Boston elevated as the result of the new subway rental costs, the amount of increase in cost of transit service may be assessed in betterments on real estate about the square.

### HARVARD SENIOR WINS PRIZE

First prize of \$100 in the Harvard division of the New York Times current events prize contest has been won by Charles E. Wyman Jr. of Brookline, a senior at Harvard, it has been announced. D'Orsay G. Fisher '27 of Orange, N. J. received honorable mention. A prize of \$50 and a gold medal will be given to the winner of the national contest in which 15 colleges will be represented. Mr. Wyman has qualified for this event.

### TO HONOR SENIORS AT NORTHEASTERN

Frank Palmer Speare, president of Northeastern University, will address school of law seniors at their banquet, at Hotel Statler, tonight, 6:30. Other speakers will be Dr. Everett A. Chappell, head of the school of law, and Ass. S. Allen, associate dean of the school of law.

Class officers comprise the banquet committee. They are President Joseph Quinn, Vice-President Frank Allen, Secretary Celia Raphael, and Treasurer James O'Connor. In charge of entertainment are Charles Frohner and George Fox.

### SOUTHWEST GIRL WINS PRIZE

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., April 27 (Special) — Miss Wilhelmina Lutzen of Indianapolis, Ind., a student at Smith College, has been awarded a \$250 prize and a bronze commemoration medal by the New York Times for the best examination written at Smith College on current events.

## COMPULSORY CHAPEL ENDS

### Amherst Faculty Adopts New System to Go Into Effect in September

AMHERST, Mass., April 27 (AP)—A new system of chapel and church attendance at Amherst College which abolished compulsory church attendance was adopted by the faculty at a meeting last night, it was announced today. Chapel attendance is still required of undergraduates but under a more liberal plan.

The question had been prominently before the college throughout the present school year. Early in January the students held a meeting demanding some change in the rules. The last of March gave full authority to the faculty to make any changes. The proposal of a committee of the faculty was adopted by the entire body last night.

Under the new regulations Sunday morning church will be abolished and a Sunday afternoon chapel will be held. Attendance at this service will count double, so that with the daily 15 minute chapel services there will be eight units of chapel a week.

Attendance of freshmen and sophomores will be required to average five of these units a week and upper classmen four. Chapel attendance at home or in Amherst may continue to be substituted for the college Sunday chapel.

While the new regulations go into effect in September, 1927, they will be retroactive for seniors during this term.

Under the rule in effect this year three cuts a term will be allowed from church attendance. Freshmen were allowed in addition one cut from daily chapel, while upper classmen were allowed two cuts weekly.

LOUISVILLE BOOSTERS ON VISIT

Three Louisville (Ky.) "Boosters," Richard G. Peeler, Elbert J. Lucas and Frank R. Allen, who are traveling 6000 miles through the United States and visiting 64 eastern and middle western cities, arrived at Hall yesterday, where they were welcomed officially by Frank S. Deland, corporation counsel representing Mayor Nichols. They were escorted to different points of interest in and about Boston before continuing their trip.

### SEEK TO SAVE MT. MONADNOCK

#### Amateurs to Present Light Opera in Church Benefit

CONCORD, N. H., April 27 (Special) — In order that the entire area of high wild land on Mt. Monadnock, among the best loved of the mountains in New England, may be saved from destructive lumbering, the New Hampshire Department of Forestry, the town of Jaffrey, and the Society for Protection of New Hampshire Forests are co-operating to bring the land into public ownership. Several important additions, by gift and by purchase, recently have been made.

Mrs. Arthur Poole of Jaffrey, N. H., Mrs. Fuller has sung with the Boston Symphony Orchestra and Mrs. Gertrude D. Nason, who will appear as "Tessa," was with the Boston Opera Company for two years. Paul Bennett of Arlington takes the part of "Lulu." He has been a tenor soloist with Worcester and Lynn musical clubs and has sung with the "Mastersingers." G. Wallace Woodworth, conductor of the choir of the Congregational Church, is musical director.

**ART**

#### Casson Galleries

White spaces have a pictorial value that is too often imperfectly understood by makers of prints. H. E. Tuttle, however, shows in his dry-points and etchings that he has a grasp of this value. He does not mar the corners of his prints, which are now on view at the Casson Galleries in Copley Square, with meaningless scribblings.

It is good to see the broad expanse of good cream paper in "The Eagle." Mr. Tuttle is sparing of his blacks, too, knowing that overuse of the heaviest notes spoils all chance of getting good effects of contrast. Rather does Mr. Tuttle emphasize his accents in a pattern of his own, the melody, as it were, of the composition. His high tones provide the harmony, with the lightest touches carrying out the overtones.

Powerful design gives uncommon force to "The Eagle." It is pleasant to note that this print is a popular as well as an artistic success, for six of the available 10 copies of this plate have been sold during the last week. In all his bird studies Mr. Tuttle shows a delicacy in his rendering of the feather formations, and a firmness in his connotation of the muscular structure.

He also has a sense of proportion in his drawings of birds in flight, and a knowledge of the laws of perspective.

Also at the Casson Galleries may be seen landscapes by Isabelle Tuttle. This painter has a sure feeling for jigsaw color and a knack for transferring the effects of sunshine to canvas. There is a mellowness about her pictures of English lanes and ancient trees. Her landscape subjects have an air of their own, showing that the painter has carried an emotion but not a recipe to the various lands of her journeys. "Manjor's Farmhouse" is a handsome example of her feeling for romantic scenes, and her ability to keep her work beautiful with never a lapse into insipidity.

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## BUILDING GAIN OF 35 PER CENT REPORTED FOR CITIES IN STATE

**\$13,367,351, or \$3,498,363 Increase for March, Recorded by Labor and Industries Branch**

A gain of more than 35 per cent in building activities throughout the cities of Massachusetts was recorded in March as compared with the preceding month, it is reported by the State Department of Labor and Industries. In March, building expenditures were valued at \$13,367,351, a rise of \$3,498,363 over February's figures, but a decline of \$769,419 over the corresponding period of the previous year. These figures give indication of the usual seasonal gain.

The aggregate valuation for March consists of \$7,427,084, or 55.5 per cent for new residential development, while \$2,645,456, or 21.3 per cent, was expended for new non-residential buildings. Repair projects exceeded new non-residential development with expenditures totaling \$2,097,831, or 23.1 per cent.

### Gains for Quarter

Although building valuations in Massachusetts during 1927 were slightly less than the corresponding period of 1926, an increase of \$2,025,363 or 7.4 per cent was recorded for the first three months of 1927 as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1926. The aggregate value for the first three months of 1927 was \$28,431,996.

The largest individual projects included expenditures of \$1,343,000 for the construction of four additional floors to the John Hancock Building, and a sub-station for the Edison Electric Company, to cost \$228,000 in Boston; a pumping station in Lynn to cost \$340,000; the Newton Baptist Home for Aged People to cost \$200,000, and a theater in Taunton to cost \$165,000.

Applications were filed in March, 1927, for 326 new residential buildings to cost \$7,427,084, two of which buildings were small non-housekeeping dwellings to cost \$3200 each. The 324 housekeeping dwellings were planned to provide accommodations for 1678 families, as follows: One-family houses, 469 families; 260 two-family houses; 450 three-family; 91 multi-family houses, 625 families, and four dwellings and stores combined, 19 families.

During the first three months in 1927 applications were filed for permits to erect 1474 housekeeping dwellings to provide accommodations for 3120 families at an estimated cost of \$14,108,154. The corresponding data for the first three months in 1926 are: 1224 dwellings to provide accommodations for 2750 families, and to cost \$13,225,428.

The number of applications filed in March, 1927, for permits to erect new non-residential buildings was 891, the estimated cost of such buildings being \$2,645,456, a comparatively low figure for this class of work. This total includes a number of relatively important groups of projects, as follows: Three public works, \$550,000; 51 stores and other mercantile buildings, \$454,800; 19 factories and other workshops, \$344,425; 610 private garages, \$211,816; four amusement and recreation places, \$223,800, and 45 public garages, \$223,800.

A total of \$3,097,831 was expended for additions, alterations, and repairs to 1724 buildings. In Boston the value of such work was estimated at \$1,923,288.

### Values Are Compared

Following is a comparison of building expenditures in certain Massachusetts cities during March, 1927, as compared with March, 1926, as well as for the first quarters of 1927 and 1926 and for February, 1927 and 1926:

March	February	March	February
110,650	31,000	165,650	35,000
5,018,312	4,541,158	11,618,162	5,192,208
Boston	Canton	Brockton	Cambridge
30,255	32,150	32,575	27,425
65,855	17,050	122,555	96,100
Everett	27,875	40,000	1,076,000
Fair Haven	21,000	20,983	1,076,000
Pittsfield	24,250	33,485	16,355
Gardner	31,250	47,200	61,000
Haverhill	30,245	28,850	41,400
Lawrence	155,250	3,550	9,100
Leominster	52,200	2,800	7,500
Lynn	637,715	214,260	572,760
Marlboro	40,000	27,850	52,920
New Bedford	89,025	68,725	221,075
Newburyport	221,090	10,100	231,100
Newton	88,935	245,230	1,300,000
Quincy	25,000	28,150	32,300
Springfield	409,260	237,615	835,630
Tarzwell	180,157	30,000	331,168
Westfield	190,150	55,645	244,150
	3,775	114,626	35,700
			4,425
			2,475

### Building Lots Sold.

The Edward T. Harrington Company reports a large sale of building lots on the Simonds estate, Belmont. The property was advertised as but a few days, and so far about half of the tract has been sold. Several houses have already been started and more will be started within a few days.

It has sold to George R. Morrissey, trustee, a lot on Pleasant Street, containing 7850 square feet; a lot on Pleasant Street, corner of Scott Road, containing 7450 square feet and an adjoining lot containing 5500 square feet; a lot on Scott Road containing 9400 square feet; three lots on Ivy Road containing 21,000 square feet.

It has sold to Henry Carey a lot on Leicester Road containing 8870 square feet. John Bourdin purchased two lots on Prospect Street containing 15,150 square feet. Frank A. Riley, a lot corner of Hammond Road and Ivy Road containing 10,000 square feet, and a lot on Ivy Road containing 6740 square feet.

Roy A. Pelouquin purchased a lot on Scott Road containing 8500 square feet. G. W. Walter purchased two lots on Ivy Road containing 13,000 square feet. Irene Woodward purchased a lot on Scott Road containing 9750 square feet. H. W. Trowbridge purchased two lots on Leicester Road containing 12,950 square feet.

G. Thompson purchased a lot on Scott Road containing 6200 square feet, also a lot on Ivy Road containing 9950 square feet, and two lots on Leicester Road containing 12,500 square feet; J. W. Richardson, a lot on Pleasant Street containing 7900 square feet and three lots on Scott Road containing 23,000 square feet.

On the Wellington Farm the Harrington Company has sold two lots on Channing Road, containing 11,900 square feet, to Martin Orland. The company has sold for Charles Bruce on the Stone Farm, Winchester, four lots on Washington Street, containing 28,000 square feet. Ernest

## Wellesley Ushers in Spring With Singing

All Classes Join on Steps of Chapel for Annual Songfest at College

WELLESLEY, Mass., April 27 (Special)—The most respected of all Wellesley traditions was revived last night when members of all classes met on the chapel steps for the first songfest of spring. Led by Miss Louise Hall of Cambridge, all classes joined in singing the college favorites, beginning with "The Round for Spring" which won the song competition last year.

On the walk opposite were many of the townfolk and friends of students. According to custom the seniors sat on the lower tier of steps in front of their songleader. Back of them stood Miss Mary Bryant of Glen Ridge, N. J., facing her class, the juniors, who occupied the upper set of steps.

Below to the right stood the sophomores, watching Miss Pauline Jones of Cambridge, N. H., their leader, and to the left were the freshmen, led by Miss Almae Worms of New Rochelle, N. Y. The class, crew and marching songs formed a large part of the singing which lasted more than an hour. Finally all stood and joined in the Alma Mater which was followed by the Wellesley musical cheer.

## OPENING OF NEW TOWN FOREST TO BE EVENT OF FOREST WEEK

**Granville, With 100 Acres Already Under Way, Will Plant 14,000 Trees This Week as a Beginning of Its Program of Expansion**

The opening of a new town forest in Massachusetts, in Granville, will be one of the events of the American Forest Week observance in this State, Harris A. Reynolds, chairman of the Forest Week Committee for Massachusetts, said today. Granville, in Hampden County, has started a forest of 100 acres and a committee is interested in the subject will plant 14,000 trees this week as a beginning of a larger forest.

Commenting on tree planting, Mr. Harris said the people of Granville like the site of Forbach, Germany in the Black Forest, has been so successful in a similar undertaking there that if a start is made now it will be able in later years to attract wood-working industries within its borders. A toy drum factory is now located there, which uses up much more wood than can be secured nearby.

On the invitation of the committee in charge of the work, Mr. Reynolds last week inspected the forest location and recommended that red and white pine be planted, these types of trees being best suited to the locality. A large part of the forest is already stocked with maples, ash and birch trees, some of which can be thinned out in a year or two, at a profit.

Granville, of course, does not expect immediately to make the showing of its neighbor in Germany, Mr. Reynolds explained, but it believes that if a start is made now it will be able in later years to attract wood-working industries within its borders. A toy drum factory is now located there, which uses up much more wood than can be secured nearby.

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## KNIGHTS TEMPLARS TO CONFER DEGREES

Roxbury Commandery to Observe Ascension Day

Members of Joseph Warren Commandery, No. 26, Knights Templars, will observe Roxbury for the annual ascension service, for the first time, May 22, when the Rev. Henry H. Crane will preach at the Roslindale Congregational Church at 8 p. m. The Knickerbocker Club of Boston will furnish music. It has been customary to have this service in Roxbury, the headquarters of the commandery being in the Roxbury Masonic Temple.

Sir Knights in full regalia about 300 strong, are to gather at the Highland Club, West Roxbury, and parade down Land Street, South, Robert and Ashland Streets to the church, headed by Aleppo Temple Band.

On May 2 this commandery will confer the Illustrious Order of the Red Cross on several candidates. Presiding commanders of neighboring commanderies will conduct the ceremonial, filling the chief stations, as follows: Frank O. Clark, Boston Commandery, as Sovereign Master; George L. Lawley, McNolay Commandery, as Prince Chancellor; Jim Moorehead Jr., Quincy Commandery, as Prince Master of the Palace; Horvey Mason, Hugh de Payens Commandery, as Master of Cavalry; George M. Pond, Gethsemane Commandery, as Master of Infantry; Harold E. Melzar, Cour de Lion Commandery, as Master of Finance; Robert C. Foster of St. Omer Commandery, as Master of Despatches; Harry Emmons, Cambridge Commandery, as Warden, and Frederick E. Jennings, Beaconsfield Commandery, as Sword Bearer.

Motion pictures will be shown at this meeting of the recent passing review at Commonwealth Armory, etc. Alfred W. Godfrey, Commander of Joseph Warren Commandery, arranged the ceremonial and also plans a summer outing for members at North Sutton, N. H., June 17 to 19, inclusive.

## INSTITUTE STUDENTS TO PLANT 1000 TREES

WORCESTER, Mass., April 27 (AP)—Commemorating Arbor Day and carrying out the policy as presented by President Ralph Earle for decorating the grounds at Worcester Polytechnic Institute, 500 undergraduate will plant 1000 three-year-old pines and Norway spruce on the institute premises on Friday afternoon and Saturday.

RUBBER PLANT OFFICIAL NAMED

WOONSOCKET, R. I., April 27 (AP)—Henry S. Marlow, factory manager of the Woonsocket (R. I.) and Millville (Mass.) plants of the United States Rubber Company for seven years, has been promoted to the post of supervisor of the footwear division of the company, with his main office at New Haven and offices in New York City. He will be succeeded at the Woonsocket and Millville plants by J. D. Wilmet, factory manager at the Malden and Melrose (Mass.) factories. The changes are effective May 2.

## H. K. NORTON WILL SPEAK

Henry Kittridge Norton, of New York, will speak on "America and a New Balance of Power in Europe" at a meeting of the New England Women's Club at 2:30 p. m. on Monday in Chauncy Hall. The ethics class will meet Monday at 1 p. m. "Some Practical Helps by the Way" will be the subject of a talk by Mrs. J. Randolph Brown, leader.

LOWER RATES FOR GAS SOUGHT IN CAMBRIDGE

Declaring that the rate of \$1.25 a thousand cubic feet is too high, Daniel P. Leahy and other customers of the Cambridge Gas Company, has petitioned the Department of Public Utilities that it order a reduction in price. A hearing on the petition will be given at a date to be announced later.

## WOOD HEEL PLANT SOLD

LAWRENCE, Mass., April 27 (AP)—Announcement was made yesterday of the purchase of the Merrimack Wood Heel Company, Inc., at Salem, N. H., by the United Shoe Company of Beverly. H. W. Ross, president of the Merrimack Company, will remain in charge, and no important changes are contemplated as to personnel or plant, according to the announcement.

## WELLESLEY USHERS IN SPRING WITH SINGING

All Classes Join on Steps of Chapel for Annual Songfest at College

## TERCENTENARY PLANS EXPAND

Committee Grows to 125 Members Representing 25 Cities, Towns in State

WELLESLEY, Mass., April 27 (Special)—The most respected of all Wellesley traditions was revived last night when members of all classes met on the chapel steps for the first songfest of spring. Led by Miss Louise Hall of Cambridge, all classes joined in singing the college favorites, beginning with "The Round for Spring" which won the song competition last year.

On the walk opposite were many of the townfolk and friends of students. According to custom the seniors sat on the lower tier of steps in front of their songleader. Back of them stood Miss Mary Bryant of Glen Ridge, N. J., facing her class, the juniors, who occupied the upper set of steps.

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Expansion of this committee from 12 to 125 members is due to the fact that the town has grown rapidly and the need for a larger organization has become apparent.

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## LASTING FLOOD PREVENTION SOUGHT IN SPILLWAY TEST

(Continued from Page 1)

and the present flood higher than the one of 1922.

Advocates of levees have not lost faith, but in the lower valley they have consented to invest a few million dollars in the largest experiment which has ever been made upon the river. At Bohemia in St. Bernard Parish in Louisiana the Orleans Parish Levee Board has constructed an artificial outlet for the river. Its advocates expect this spillway to keep the flood level down one foot in the event passes New Orleans. But no one knows what it will do. There is not enough record for a sound prediction.

For instance, any diminution of the rate of flow causes the deposit of silt. It has been observed at natural crevasses that a shoal forms in the vicinity of the break. The effect of this is to reduce the slope of the bottom of the river. Thus the rate of flow is decreased still more; the shoal is built up and the surface of the water above the crevasses raised. So runs the argument of the opponents of spillways. But they also lack sufficient data to justify their theory.

For 11 months the levee was cut away at Bohemia. The ends were faced with concrete so that the remaining levee might not be eroded by the tremendous outflowing of water during a flood. A few miles eastward is Lake Borgne, one of the arms of the Gulf of Mexico. Between the lake and the river is swamp, inhabited only by muskrats, ducks, deer and mosquitoes.

### Performance Satisfactory

The performance of the spillway to date has been satisfactory to the engineers of the Orleans Parish Levee Board. The surface of the river is now 30 inches above the lip of the outlet and a river of yellow water is flowing sluggishly over the desolate swamps to the lake. With sand streets up river in 1922, the stage at New Orleans was, these engineers have demonstrated, nearly eight-tenths of a foot higher than it is now.

In that year the wind did not blow from the south for such a long period as it has this spring, and so the outflow was not retarded as much as presently. Therefore the engineers predict that the spillway will reduce the flood level here by one foot and keep it very little above the tops of the levees. For the rest they will rely upon sandbags.

If those who favor spillways as against levees to control flood levels had sought the most difficult possible conditions to test their plan, they could have found no better season than the present. To begin with, the past winter has not been a particularly severe one either in the North or the South. The behavior of the Mississippi River in a normal winter would have been for the lower tributaries to contribute their share of the drainage during January.

This freshet would have been well discharged into the Gulf of Mexico before the Ohio, and later, the Mississippi, reached their outlets. But the mild winter not only caused almost simultaneous discharges, it also permitted the melting of snows in the upper Mississippi Valley proper long before the normal time. Besides, spring precipitation in the Ohio Valley and the southern tributaries was unusually heavy and long sustained.

### Flood Begun in December

It may be said that the flood began with an unusually heavy rainfall in the Cumberland Valley in western Tennessee in the latter part of December. This rain sent the Neches gauge from 25 feet on Dec. 21 to 55.5 feet on Dec. 31, breaking the record. The effect of this was to bring the Cairo gauge from 30 feet to 45.8 feet by Jan. 8, 1927. Heavy rains in the Ohio Valley during this period prevented the fall of the Cairo gauge below 40 feet and sent it up again to 52.8 feet on March 25. This point was only 2 feet below the record stage of 66.9 feet which was reached during the Dayton floods.

These three successive rises would have caused a fairly high level in the lower river without the simultaneous rains in Mississippi and Arkansas. By this time, March 28, the lower river was carrying sufficient water to justify a prediction of 20.5 feet at New Orleans.

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REEDS AND FERTILIZERS

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ers were Frank P. Speare, president of Northeastern University; Albert W. Swenson, associate headmaster; William C. Spencer, head of the English department; N. B. Todd, who made a short speech for the fathers; Galen D. Light, comptroller of Northeastern University, and F. M. Carroll, father of Richard Carroll, president of the senior class.

## FLOOD CRISIS PAST, IS HOPE

(Continued from Page 1)

pheris low-pressure area appeared a little north of the Texas Panhandle on March 31, observed by the river knew that an unprecedented flood was likely. This storm brought heavy rain throughout the valleys of the Red, Arkansas, Missouri, lower Ohio and middle Mississippi Valleys. By April 20 the gauge at Cairo read 56.4 feet or 1.7 more than the previous record.

**Bank Full Since January**

At Vickburg the river had been above bank-full stage since Jan. 10 at New Orleans it has been at the 15-foot, or above normal stage since Jan. 14. So the present flood is not only higher than any other, but also of greater extent in time.

It has been believed for many years that such a combination of circumstances—early and widespread thaws, heavy and widespread rains following upon a fairly full river, would overtax any levees which could be built within the means of the valley.

**Relief Speeded Up**

Relief measures advanced throughout the flood-stricken districts of the Mississippi Valley today with accelerated speed as new emergencies were caused by the waters which have left more than 160,000 persons homeless and hourly increased its destructive toll.

The emergency situation in reference to the whole area affected, however, was gradually being brought under control, said Henry M. Baker, director of flood relief for the Red Cross. Both Mr. Baker and Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, who is here personally, co-ordinating the relief work, agreed that the flood was one of the worst in the history of the country.

With food, clothing and other aids being dispatched to the stricken areas and concentration camps as rapidly as these are obtainable and transportation provided, a renewed call for boats to speed up the work of relief and rescue came to headquarters here. Mr. Baker called on the coast guard for 100 fast patrol boats which will be used in rescuing marooned persons and other duties in all the states affected.

**War Department Helps**

To facilitate communications, Mr. Baker requisitioned the War Department for 12 portable signal corps radio outfit to be set up whenever regular communications are hampered or down.

With contributions to the \$5,000,000 fund asked through nation-wide appeals swelling beyond the \$2,000,000 mark officials have begun consideration of other measures to aid the flood sufferers in their rehabilitation. Mr. Hoover discussed such plans at a conference in Vicksburg with Governor Dennis Murphy of Mississippi, and James L. Fisher, acting national chairman of the Red Cross. It was agreed that the fund now being raised for the Red Cross would be used both to relieve present distress and to restore economic stability to those who have had their holdings swept away by the flood.

Mr. Hoover believed that it would be possible to obtain credit extension for planters in the Mississippi delta who have borrowed money from the federal land banks. The Secretary continued his first-hand inspection of the valley today.

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## POLICE PUZZLED BY MOTORISTS

(Continued from Page 1)

the direct route through Boston once or twice."

Another Meridian Street exper-

ience.

"Where are you from?" asked the policeman of a young man.

"What's that got to do with it?" demanded the driver somewhat ap-

prehensively.

"Mayors' traffic survey check up," said the policeman.

"Oh, I thought I was being ar-

rested," gasped the young man as he drove away.

**Salem Motorist Loses Way**

Another motorist halting from Salem this time drove up Alford Street from the Everett bridge and he was bound for East Boston.

He said he didn't come to Boston over the road very often and was out of bearings.

**SAUCO-VANZETTI PLEA FROM DR. POUND**

Roscoe Pound, dean of the Harvard Law School, and other Harvard law professors have added their names to list of petitioners urging Governor Baker to appoint a disinterested commission of lawyers and laymen to review and hold ready to the facts of the entire street traffic problem with a minimum of cost to the city," according to Dr. McCollum.

**SACCO-VANZETTI PLEA FROM DR. POUND**

The formal announcement of the traffic checking which began today was issued from the offices of the Mayor's traffic survey commission in City Hall. It explains:

When completed and analyzed the study will reveal in detail the routes generally followed by motorists in going from one part of the city to another and will indicate the present demands placed upon the street system of the city.

This data will be of dual value.

From the city planning standpoint it will be used by Robert Whitten,

## CELTIC COLLEGE PLAN IS OPPOSED

**Edinburgh Professor Believes Existing Machinery Should Be Strengthened**

INVERNESS, Scotland (Special Correspondence)—Professor W. J. Watson of Edinburgh, chief of the Gaelic Society of Inverness, presiding at its annual dinner in Inverness recently said he had been asked to say something about the proposed Gaelic College to be erected by the Iona College of America somewhere within the Highlands. Like everyone else he admitted most heartily the generous intentions of the proposers, but he was of opinion that their purpose would be far better served by utilizing and strengthening the existing machinery. There was not the slightest doubt that the interest of £1,000,000, at least £40,000 per year, if wisely administered, would have an enormous effect in the Highlands both educationally and economically.

If he had his say, he would stabilize it and tie it down to a most hazardous experiment in the shape of a new institution. He would rather advise that it should be kept in as elastic a form as possible so that it might be diverted to helping students forming summer schools for teachers and others, adding lectures in Celtic history, literature, and philology, furnishing organizers and lecturers in both the economic and literary sides for the Highlands and islands and encouraging and directing local industries and such objects as might from time to time be approved.

The professor expressed his regret that each successive Gaelic census showed a decline in the number of those who speak Gaelic. For instance, he pointed out, the Gaelic speaking population of Ross and Cromarty would form no very remarkable crowd at one of their first-class football matches, while Argyll, the original home of Gaelic in Scotland had only 25,183 Gaelic speakers.

The decline of Gaelic was bound up with the general decline of the population in the Highlands and the basic fact was that the Highlands under modern conditions were not industrially self-contained, and were becoming more and more dependent on the South, even for the necessities of life which used to be produced at home. As regards Gaelic, however, they had now a better atmosphere and clearer views on the value of the language.

Professor Watson spoke of what had been done for Gaelic education since the founding of the Celtic chair in Edinburgh in 1882, and said a great step forward had been taken in the Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen by instituting a course for graduation with honors in Celtic. They were thus in a position to equip men who might be expected to take a lead in Gaelic scholarship. The avenues of research in Gaelic scholarship were almost unlimited. They had a precious heritage in those fine old tales which used to be told round the fire at the Celsair. While they required the older literature both for its own sake and for the tradition which it embodied, they also required new literature treating of the things of their own time.

## POLITICS DISILLUSION MISS C. PANKHURST

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON—Miss Christabel Pankhurst, co-founder with her mother, Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, of the Women's Social and Political Union now known as the "Women's Party," is quoted in a newspaper report of an address she delivered at the Welsh Methodist Chapel in Bridgend, near Manchester, as having expressed herself as disillusioned with politics.

"All women will have votes before long," she is quoted as saying. "Women will be able to rule the men."

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We shall no doubt have a woman Prime Minister. How generous men have become, when we think of the great struggle we had to get a few votes for women. We shall be outvoting the men. I should have been in the seventh heaven of delight years ago if this had come to pass, but I have changed since then. It does not elate me one bit now I know we can make the same mistakes as men and have got the same human nature." Miss Pankhurst, at present the editor of Britannia, having helped to win votes for women, is devoted to the promotion of social reform.

## POWER GENERATED FROM WASTE GASES

### Recovery and Utilization of Waste Heat Proposed

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON—The recovery and utilization of the waste heat from exhaust gases was the subject of a lecture by Thomas Clarkson before the Institute of Marine Engineers recently. Mr. Clarkson reminded his audience that with internal combustion engines only about 30 per cent of the thermal value of the fuel is converted into useful work. Over 30 per cent was carried away by the exhaust gases and more than this in the jacket water, so the need for economy was apparent.

Mr. Clarkson showed how heat may be recovered in the form of either hot water or steam. For many purposes an abundant supply of hot water, both salt and fresh, would meet requirements, but steam was usually preferred. On a sea-going vessel, no matter how propelled, steam was always useful. It was the most adaptable and most flexible form of conveying heat where required and could be employed not only for heating, but also for auxiliary power.

With a properly designed waste heat recovery installation it was possible to regenerate 5 per cent of the power of 4 stroke engines by employing the best type of waste-heat boiler in combination with a low pressure turbine. This meant that in the case of a 10,000 horsepower vessel about 500 horsepower could be generated simply and reliably from the waste gases. To obtain 500 horsepower for practically nothing represented a saving of not less than two tons of oil per day and would go far to provide all the power required for the auxiliary services of the vessel, including lighting, steering, ventilation etc.

Mr. Clarkson in conclusion, anticipated that an up-to-date heat recovery plant, would, before long, be regarded as an essential installation for every motor-driven vessel.

## DAMAGE BY MEXICANS TO BE INVESTIGATED

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON—British subjects, who have suffered losses in Mexico owing to revolutionary acts in the period between November, 1910, and May, 1920, must submit their claims to a special commission which is to be established in Mexico City according to an official summary of the Anglo-Mexican convention on this subject, which has just been issued here. The commission will consist of a British, a Mexican, and a neutral member and it will take cognizance of direct and indirect claims for damages, the former being for losses suffered by British citizens or companies directly holding the property affected, and the latter being for losses by reason of their holdings in non-British concerns operating in Mexico.

In the case of indirect claims it will be necessary that at least 51 per cent of the interest in the non-British company concerned shall have been held by British subjects at the time the damages were sustained. Claims are to be submitted either to the Foreign Office in London or to the British Legation or Consulate in Mexico City.

"All women will have votes before long," she is quoted as saying. "Women will be able to rule the men."

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"BUT THE WORLD DOES MOVE!"  
Farm Hand: "Eh, The Does in 15 Minuts Wat Takes Me Aw Day!"

## CONGRESS PLANNED ON TEACHING OF ART

Gathering to Be Held in Prague in August, 1928

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON—During August, 1928, an international congress is to be held in Prague dealing with the teaching of the arts. The congress will be coincident with the great national exhibition to be held in that historic city. This is the sixth time that such a conference has been held, and those who were privileged to take part in the previous ones held in London, Dresden and Paris can testify to the fresh inspiration gained by contact with teachers of various nationalities and often of strongly divergent opinions.

During the meetings of the congress an international exhibition was held, illustrating all phases of teaching from the kindergarten to the most advanced art school. Papers were read on different aspects of the work and these were followed by lively discussions of great interest.

In view of the vastness of the exhibitions in the past the organizing committee, which is to limit the exhibition of 1928 is considering the two following subjects:

1. The results of closer union between drawing and handicraft.  
2. Art in graphic reproduction: Lithography, colorprinting, photo-engraving and all forms of book illustration, hand-block printing on

textiles, etc. Educational authorities, art associations and schools interested in art education are invited to get into touch with the central committee as soon as possible in order that a worthy contribution may be made from each country.

Full information may be obtained from the organizing secretary, 66 Aberdeen Park, Highway N.

## LONELY ISLAND TO BE SURVEYED

Population of St. Kilda Said to Be Just Over 50

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

GLASGOW (Special Correspondence)—St. Kilda, the lonely island outpost lying about 40 miles west of North Uist, off the west coast of Scotland, is to be surveyed.

The official party will leave Fleetwood soon to examine this group,

which consists of four small islands, only one of which is inhabited. Although St. Kilda appears in literature from the very earliest times, no official examination of it has ever been made.

The uninhabited island has a circumference of about seven miles and an area of about 1200 acres. About 40 acres of very poor soil are plowed to potatoes, but the rest of the land is given over for grazing by the islanders' sheep, which are very small compared with mainland breeds, and are bred only for wool, which is not clipped but is hand plucked.

Fishing and the collection of the eggs of sea birds afford the islanders their hard-earned and scanty living.

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The total population, occupying the island's one village, is just over 50, all of whom bear the name of Gillies, Macdonald, Ferguson, Mackinnon or McQueen. The island women are famed for the homespun blankets and tweeds into which they turn their wool.

## NEW INVENTION FOR PREPARING RUBBER

"Emka" Is a Patent of Two Dutch Experts

*THE HAGUE (Special Correspondence)*

A new method for preparing raw rubber has been invented by two Dutch East Indian rubber experts, M. van der Mark and M. Kremer. The name given to this patent is "Emka." It is based upon two characteristics of coagulated raw rubber, its strong cohesion and elasticity. The raw rubber or latex comes in the form of a liquid out of the tree.

This liquid is coagulated by means of sodium bisulphite and acetic acid, and thus becomes a moist sticky cake which is folded in two, its edges being pressed tightly together. A hole is left for the tube of an air pump to be inserted. By pumping, a big balloon of rubber is formed, thus transforming the rubber coating into a thin fleece. The pump is withdrawn, and the balloon dried in the sun, which, owing to the thinness of the fleece, takes a very short time. As soon as it is completely dry, it is cut open and covered with talcum powder. In this way the "Emka" rubber fleece is obtained of a quality equal to that of the best crepe.

Because of its great simplicity, it is expected that this method will become popular with the native rubber-growers who dislike every procedure but the most elementary. The natives sold their rubber in a very unsatisfactory condition, wet and unclear. The "Emka" method will make it possible to obtain a better product which will fetch higher prices. The Batavia-Java Government is showing much interest in the invention.

*CANADIAN WHALING SEASON*

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—Canadian whaling interests on the Pacific Coast are preparing to start their season's operations during the next few weeks. The whaling fleet will sail from here shortly to operate out of stations at points along the coast of Vancouver Island and the Queen Charlotte Islands. Operators are hopeful that the season's catch will be large.

Another major difficulty is the construction of the Japanese language.

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## JAPANESE SEEK ROMAN FORMS

Government Is Asked to Bring in Necessary Measure—Kana Characters

*TOKYO (Special Correspondence)*

Backed by 13 prominent members of the Japanese House of Representatives, a memorial has been introduced into the body by Kumpel Matsumoto requesting that a Government bill be drawn to compel the inclusion of Japanese written in Roman characters in the elementary school books.

Efforts for the simplification of the Japanese written language have been gaining momentum in the last several years. Some years ago the principal newspapers agreed to keep no more than 2000 Chinese characters in stock. In addition, many interline the their principal articles with kana characters, which are syllabic and only 56 in number, to give the pronunciation. Japanese has no "L" or "V." Moreover, every syllable must be complete, so that in writing words from foreign languages many unnecessary syllables must be included. Certain syllables are never used in Japanese, and consequently have no character.

Foreigners, naturally, are in favor of the use of Roman characters, with the possible exception of those who have spent their lives in mastering the old forms. The Japanese spoken language, is difficult whatever with the Western tongues, is difficult in itself, without adding afeat of memory which must embrace at least 2000 Chinese characters if the student would read the newspapers.

District advisers are to be appointed to will be willing to assist newcomers with their advice and experience before they start on their own account. The scheme will shortly be extended to other parts of East Africa and it is hoped that the development of these areas will thereby be greatly assisted, while the surplus of population in Britain is being relieved.

It is composed of thousands of Chinese characters, each conveying an idea rather than a sound. Most of those in common use have two readings. The numeral one, for example, be either "iehi" or "hitotsu." Again, the same reading may be used for a number of characters. The dictionary gives 51 different meanings for "ko." These include the words for child, flour, silkworm, door, deep colored, strand, tiger, drum, treasury, orphan, empress, marquis, merit, mouth, stork and (peculiarly fitting) endless. Needless to say, many of these characters which are pronounced "ko" are found only in literary works, seldom in ordinary conversation.

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## WELL-EDUCATED BOYS GO TO EAST AFRICA

District Advisers Ready to Help Newcomers

LONDON—A scheme has been inaugurated to encourage and assist the emigration of old secondary school boys to East Africa, with a view to helping them to a useful career, and also to supplying the East African dependencies with a supply of capable settlers. A register of substantial and reliable farmers in Kenya who are willing to take pupils has been compiled.

At the end of 12 months these pupils should have acquired sufficient information and knowledge to enable them either to start farming on their own account or to obtain a paid position.

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## With the Libraries

The Lobkovic Library at Roudnice, Czechoslovakia

By ELEANOR M. LEDBETTER  
Former Chairman of the Committee on Work for Foreign-Born of the American Library Association

ENTERING Czechoslovakia from the north, the first sight of Castle Strehno is one no traveler can forget. Situated high on a promontory around which curves the River Labe (Elbe), Strehno is a magnificent pile. As the railroad follows the winding of the river, one looks up from varying angles at the noble ruin and every glimpse calls forth visions of a brilliant past, of great barons and their retainers, of attacking foes and defending garrisons of chivalry and romance. It is one of the seven remaining castles of the Lobkovic family, who once owned more land in Bohemia than the Emperor himself. But now Strehno is only a magnificent scene, a monument to bygone centuries. Melnik with moat and walls and once fortified gates, is a commercial center. Other family castles are equally changed; but Roudnice, the residence castle, built not for defense but for comfort, is still the home of the family and of the custodian of its treasures, which include a splendid library.

The devoted archivist, who knows and loves every item in his charge, is the Czech tutor of the present generation and discourses upon their qualities as he affectionately exhibits their various miniatures and pictures. The family characteristics can be traced through the long galleries of portraits which include as connections great families of Austria and Spain. The women of the family seem to have had character and ability quite equal to that of the men. Among the most memorable portraits is that of Polyxena, who braved an army, refusing to surrender refugees who had fled to her for protection. She did so much for the family fortune that she might, according to the guide, be called "Innkeeper's erate." Here, in a little dog room in a chair beside her and in her hand she carries a book of devotions, perhaps one of those now exhibited with such just pride in the library.

The picture gallery, the long vistas of rooms furnished with the most exquisite furniture, much of it inlaid with contrasting woods and with mother of pearl, the corridor of armor, and the museum with its ruby glass and its pearl embroidered altar pieces prepare the visitor's mind for the treasures of the family library, which contains 100,000 volumes and occupies one wing of the ground floor, in series of 11 large rooms opening into each other.

### Rare Treasures

The family archives occupy rooms by themselves and are arranged with enviable system and order—letters from the fifteenth century, and historic documents with enormous seals and signatures of kings and medieval popes and bishops—a wealth of historic interest only to be glimpsed in a brief visit. For my benefit English connections were brought out, and I saw holograph letters from three of the Georges, all beginning "Dear Cousin," and signed with many flourishes. In the library, rare English books had been laid out for my inspection—antique volumes on parchment-like paper with beautiful Gothic type, and they were displayed for me on the quaintest of reading tables. Five or six shelves are adjusted and pivoted on a circular frame in such a way that a turn of the wheel at the end brings to the front whichever shelf one may wish for the moment—a very practical mechanism for the student in the days when tomes were bulky and ponderous.

Manuscripts from as early as the eighth century, incunabula and early printed books constitute a choice part of this collection. A tenth-century Gospels has a beautifully illuminated title page for each Gospel, bringing together all the emblems associated with each evangelist; a thirteenth-century Latin Bible has an amazing amount of detailed work in initials, ornaments, and miniatures. Moses and the burning bush, the crowning of Esther, and Daniel in the lions' den were as dramatic as the medieval scribe as to the modern illustrator.

Also from the thirteenth century is a lovely Aristotle on animals in gothic characters with elaborate initials on each of which an animal is perched. On the first page is a large beautiful letter O within which Aristotle is reading to a motley group of animals.

A twelfth-century Greek manuscript contains the writings of St. Basil the Great. A fourteenth-century Latin text from Ovid is embellished with full-page brilliantly colored illustrations. A copy of Plato's dialogues, begun in the fourteenth century and finished in the

out that these penniless immigrants, who have neither a trade nor any farming experience, are sent to this Province by the Federal Government. In that they do not profit by the work they are able to perform and as no provision has been made for them upon their arrival, they are immediately in need of charitable support, thus imposing a heavy burden upon the taxpayers.

**A Gutenberg Bible of 1462**  
All these manuscripts are very choice, but the archivist's greatest pride is in an almost matchless Gutenberg Bible of 1462, in two large volumes, perfectly preserved, and strongly bound. Other rich bindings adorn and preserve manuscripts and printed books. A Hebrew Bible manuscript has a fifteenth century binding completely covered with what the Czechs call "drilleries"—chasing of curious creatures which are neither animals nor men. John of Lobkovic in 1504 wrote out two volumes of instructions for his son and had them bound in original designs which are still rich and beautiful. Gold clasps, rich tooling, lovely end-papers—all the characteristics of fine workmanship are fully illustrated in great variety, and the person who loves the physical aspects of books can feast himself in the Roudnice library.

I was fascinated with them all, but not to the exclusion of the more modern books which stood in neat rows on the shelves, French, German and Czech in choice editions and systematic arrangement. When I asked to look at the Czech books, then my visit was lifted out of the commonplace into the surprising and delightful. Few foreign visitors know anything of Czech literature—scarcely that there is one. When my question revealed me as having much interest, considerable appreciation and some knowledge, the director of the archivists' office and his attendants knew no bounds, and we had together on hour of wonderful pleasure. First editions and out-of-print titles shared interest with illustrated volumes and unique bindings. The Czech bookbinder always thinks of the contents of the book and chooses his cover material to harmonize with it; so the bindings I remember best are the tales of peasant life, with covers of print like the skirts of the women's costumes, the title label printed on plain colored cloth neatly pasted on. We reviewed authors and editions, and as we went along the shelves, they drank in my comments on the use of these books among the Czechs of America—the great demand for some authors, the lack of interest in others, the most popular titles, the kind of people who use American libraries. It was very pleasant to be regarded no longer as a conventional sight-seer who is pushed along passively from exhibition to exhibition, but one who instead is a guest personally welcome, with something to tell that they wanted to know. In such converse the afternoon came all too quickly to an end. The archivist said at parting that he will show his appreciation of an American lady's knowledge and interest in the Czech by resuming his study of English, and that when I come again, I will speak even English to me. Not to be outdone in courtesy, I responded that when I come again, I hope to be able to speak Czech with the carriage took me from the courtyard, we exchanged final greetings, "S. Panembohem" (God be with you), and I hoped with all my heart that I might go back some day and speak Czech!

**ALBERTA PROTESTING DUMPING FOREIGNERS**

EDMONTON, Alta. (Special Correspondence)—A message has been sent to Robert Forke, Federal Minister of Immigration, from the Alberta Government and from the Mayor of Edmonton, strongly protesting against the dumping into this Province of European immigrants who are unfit for work on farms and are of the unskilled laboring class. The wire sent to Ottawa pointed

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that these penniless immigrants, who have neither a trade nor any farming experience, are sent to this Province by the Federal Government. In that they do not profit by the work they are able to perform and as no provision has been made for them upon their arrival, they are immediately in need of charitable support, thus imposing a heavy burden upon the taxpayers.

**Sunset Stories**

## Mr. Scroggins Samples the Subway

ONLY one thing ever gave Roger P. Scroggins, the venerable Boston Common squirrel, a slight feeling that the world was not all sunlight and song. That thing was the knowledge that the pigeons, sparrows and other feathered friends could go to and fro through the sky without let or hindrance, whereas he could not.

In short, when Mr. Scroggins watched a pigeon soar away over the spire of Park Street Church and into the blue sky away off somewhere, he was wont to murmur to himself, "Oh, phew!" Not that this feeling ever gained control of him and made him unhappy. Far from it. There was too much going on about him right on the earth for him to be other than blithely gay.

The feelings were always strongest after he had been forced to listen to Florrie, most prominent of Common pigeons, talk of her travels. "Oh, isn't it too bad, Mr. Scroggins, that you couldn't have been with us today?" Florrie would say. "We just took a little fly over to Cambridge and hopped about in Harvard Yard. You've never been to Cambridge, have you, Mr. Scroggins? Lovely pecking in Harvard Yard."

This sort of talk was hard to bear.

And Mr. Scroggins had been listening to a good deal of it lately. So much so, in fact, that he resolved, on this lovely morning, as he swung gayly along the Common wall that whatever else he might do before it was time to go home for supper he was going to do some traveling.

"How shall we start and where do we go?" he said to himself, meaning "we" just himself—Roger P. Scroggins. He paused at the Mall and watched people come out of the strange big hole in the sidewalk marked "Entrance." Near it was another equally large hole marked "Exit."

And the squirrel, summing up his story was back again on his own Common, and you can be sure that his story was soon spread far and wide.

would hear about with respect.

Dashing, swinging, swaying, the car roared through a tunnel, up a hill, all in the darkness, and suddenly came into the light. Then, with a grinding of wheels, it stopped.

The door opened. With the feeling of a squirrel that has lived through a great deal, Mr. Scroggins got out. What was this he saw ahead of him? The Common! Sure enough. He had traveled, and what a sensation it had given him. But somehow he was back again on his own Common, and you can be sure that his story was soon spread far and wide.

Once it had been shown that liquor has been transferred to small boats and shipped ashore the "mother" ship is liable to seizure, no matter how far from shore she may be. This condition places enormous new difficulties in the way of liquor ships, which formerly were able to cruise about well out to sea and discharge their cargoes with impunity.

In addition to the new legal ruling, the British Columbia export ring has suffered serious reverses in the seizure of its ships by the United States. Losses incurred in this way are estimated by provincial government officials here at close to \$1,000,000.

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Once it had been shown that liquor has been transferred to small boats and shipped ashore the "mother" ship is liable to seizure, no matter how far from shore she may be. This condition places enormous new difficulties in the way of liquor ships, which

# RADIO

## ONE STAGE R. F. SUPER USEFUL IN BIG CITIES

Chicago Tests Show Ability  
to Bring in Distance  
Through Locals

This is the second of two articles  
by H. R. Arnold of Chicago, telling  
how to build a powerful super using  
one stage of tuned R. F. ahead of  
the eight regular tubes. The first  
article was published April 20.

It will be noted that the new 652  
"B" eliminator and a socket power  
"A" unit have been included in the  
list of parts. This will serve as a  
guide to those as yet unacquainted  
with these two particular makes.  
Both have been tried, and are now  
used, by the writer and meet all of  
one's requirements. We would like  
to go into detail concerning the ac-  
cessories, as they too often cause  
regrets to be felt when the set itself  
is a most excellent one.

Suffice to say, however, that the  
old way of having separate batteries,  
a hydrometer somewhere else with  
chances of acid spilling, always a  
possibility, and the charger in an-  
other place is quite a bit different  
from having the charger and hydrometer  
built integral with the battery,  
and the whole housed in a pyrex  
glass container. Just a word about  
the 652 "B" eliminator. This new  
model uses the glow tube to keep  
the output voltage constant, the  
writer having checked the manufac-  
turer's claims and in his own 652  
finds that the voltage variation with  
load and without load is not over  
10 per cent.

The builder of the set should also  
be cautioned concerning the use of  
two other accessories of importance,  
namely the speaker and loop. By  
direct comparison on same set the  
Trimm type 11 cone found was  
only very well suited to this set but  
was preferred by the writer to either  
the Radiola cone or the W. E.  
540-AW.

The selection of loop is not quite  
so important; nevertheless, sufficient  
attention to its characteristics is  
often lacking and to the detriment of  
performance on the point of sensitiv-  
ity. The writer has used the con-

### Super Constructional Layout Details

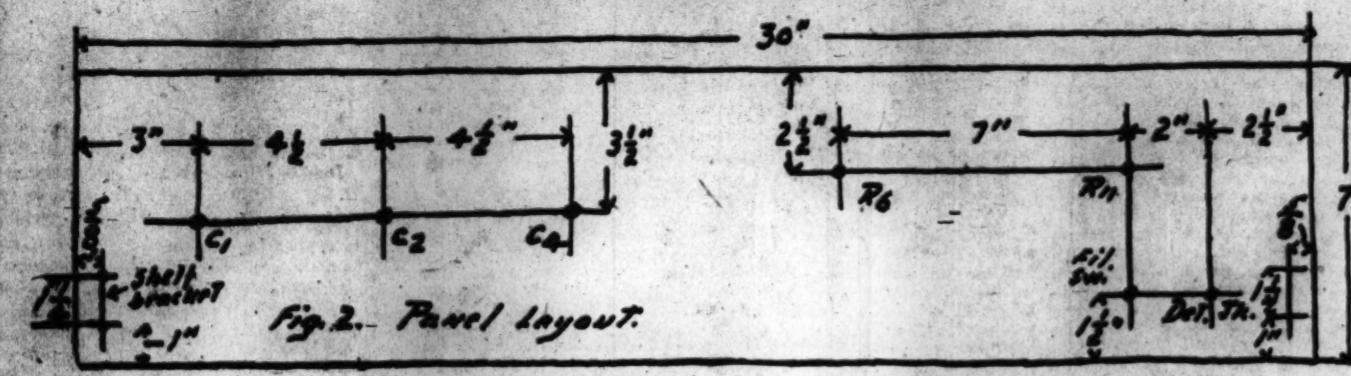


Fig. 2. Panel Layout.

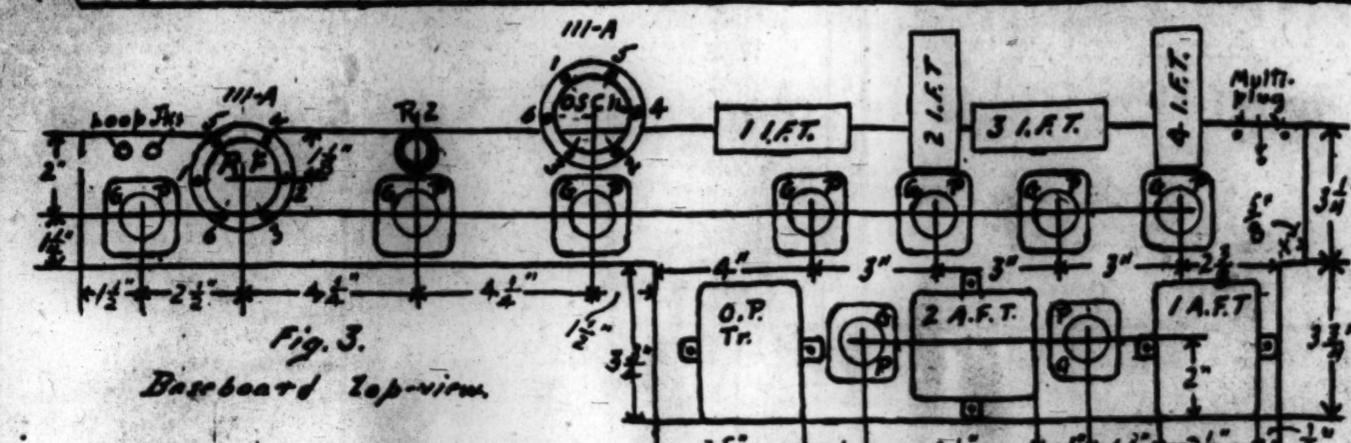


Fig. 3. Baseboard Top-view.

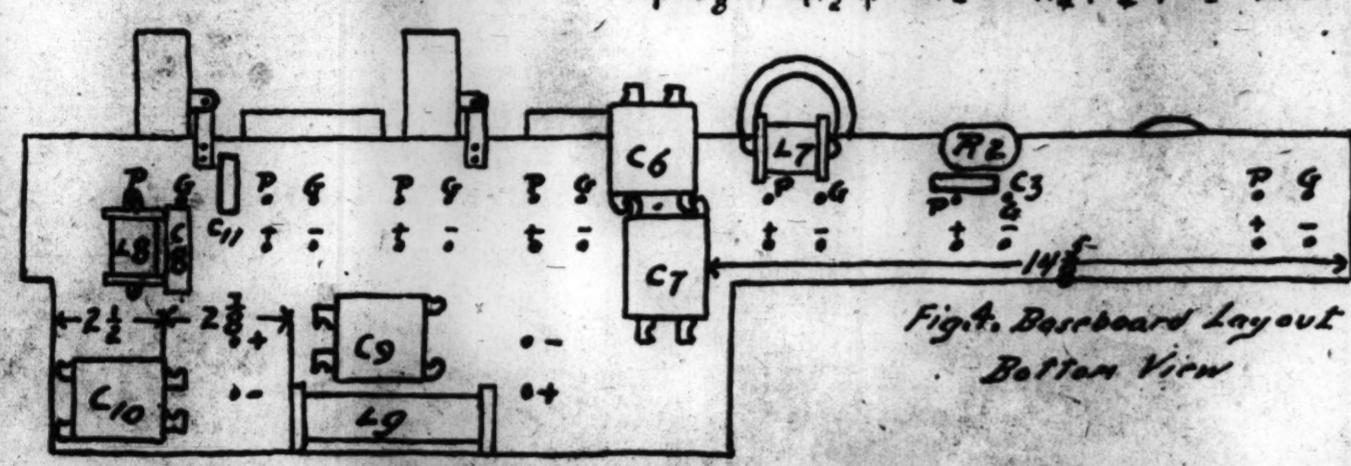


Fig. 4. Baseboard Layout  
Bottom View

The Above Three Diagrams Give the Necessary Details Regarding the Drilling of the Panel and Subpanel and the Laying Out of the Various Parts. The Circuit Was Given in the Article Preceding This One.

Local	Wavelength Meters	Power Watts	Distances From Receiver	Wavelengths Distant Stations
KYW	525	5000	8 miles	545 and 525
WBAL	525	5000	5 miles	495
WQI	445	1000	4 miles	441 and 454
WCRW	415	1000	1½ miles	405 and 416
WEBH	370	500	2 blocks	356
WBHM	325	500	1¾ miles	299
WIBO	225	15,000	1 mile	228

sole model of the Mathiesen make for  
other exciting it.

The box above giving local stations  
about two years and knowns of no  
with their wavelengths and the wave-  
lengths of distant stations on either  
side which were brought in while  
the locals were on given some idea  
as to the selectivity of this set.

Selectivity. The writer has kept a  
log of all stations heard, the total  
now being 321 (this is a count of  
stations now on air, and does not in-  
clude those heard, but subsequently deleted from the radiocast list). This  
is a total not easy of accomplishment  
here in this area, even for a  
super. Twenty-four of these were  
west of the Rockies and 29 were calls  
from DX outside the United States.

Tone Quality. A set, using this  
same circuit design, was placed in  
the hands of two members of the  
Apollo Club, one of Chicago's oldest  
musical organizations, under the di-  
rection of Mr. Harrison Wilde, the  
two parties in question having been  
members since the early 30's. Their  
ignorance of radio may be profound,  
but they do know good music and  
good reproduction of music when it  
is heard by them. After using the set  
for a period of several months they  
declared it to have the best tone  
quality of any set they had yet listened to. This gives to the reader  
some idea as to tone quality which  
can reasonably be expected.

Parts in Use.

1 Musselman 5 RD tube (2nd det.)

1 Musselman 5 VAX tubes.

1 Cunningham 21 tube (2nd AF).

1 Caleton panel 21" x 1" x 1" x 1"

1 pr. Benjamin shelf brackets.

1 Benjamin universal tube socket.

1 Remington S.L.F. .0005 mfd. condensers.

1 C. C. Co. 100 ohm potentiometer.

1 Marco dial.

1 Samson No. 8 choke coil L2.

1 Samson No. 135 choke coil L3.

1 Samson No. 2 A.F. choke L2.

1 Clarostat R10.

1 Carter R1 No. 170 LF.T.

1 Bradleyleaf R2.

1 Jones multiplex.

1 Silver Marshall 111-A coil L1, L2,

1 Silver Marshall 515 coil sockets.

2 Silver Marshall No. 220 A.F.T.s.

1 Silver Marshall No. 221 output trans-  
former.

1 Silver No. 651 "reservoir" B."

1 Radio Chef and Householder.

1 Trimm No. 11 cone speaker.

1 Carter No. 5 Jack.

1 W. E. 500 ohm switch.

1 Carter R1 No. 4 fixed resistors R1.

R2, R4, R5, R7, R8, R9, R12.

1 Carter R1 No. 2 fixed resistor R13.

1 Carter Imp 400-ohm potentiometer.

2 Carter Imp Jacks (for loop).

1 Sangamo .00025 mfd. condenser C2.

1 Sangamo .0001 mfd. condensers C3.

C11.

1 Sangamo 1.0 mfd. condensers C4, C7.

C10.

1 Sangamo .002 mfd. condenser C8.

1 Carter No. 22 Hi-Pot R1.

1 Carter Imp 400-ohm potentiometer.

2 Carter Imp Jacks (for loop).

1 Sangamo .00025 mfd. socket-power "A" unit.

.50 feet 16-gauge Colored wire hook-up wire

and 100 soldering lugs.

Aluminum shielding. No. 24 gauge.

Radio Program Notes

A CORDIAL invitation to step right up and meet your new radio chief is extended to the great listening public. This little reception takes place Saturday night from 10 to 11 o'clock eastern daylight saving time. This, of course, is not to be taken literally. He steps up to the microphone and you step up to your loudspeaker, then follows an ethereal handshake and you have had just an interesting a time as lots of people do at most official receptions.

♦ ♦ ♦

Seriously speaking, Rear Admiral

William H. G. Bullard, U. S. N.

retired, chairman of the new Federal

11:30 "Mr." and "Mrs." skit.

Radio Commission, will make his first address to the radio public on this occasion, that is, the first address since his appointment to this position. The actual affair at which he will speak will be "Radio Night" at the National Press Club in Washington. Many of the more important chain stations are expected to be in "on" this.

♦ ♦ ♦

Official welcome to WBAL as the newest member of the Blue Network will be extended by the National Broadcasting Company Sunday evening, this being the first radiocast by this excellent station of a chain program. Most stations in the United States need the chain programs to tone up their radiocasting, but WBAL should certainly not be listed in this group. This station has had a standard of program entertainment which we believe has not been exceeded by any independent station and seldom equaled by many chain stations. With these extra facilities it ought to assume a premier place among the stations in the United States.

Howard correct time is radiocast each weekend night at 9 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time, through Stations WEFA, WEEL, WJAR, WGY, WTAM, WWJ, WGN, WCCO, WTC, WFI, WSAI, WCAE, WOC, and KSD, and the Longines Watch Company gives nightly announcements at 7 and 10 o'clock p.m., eastern daylight saving time through stations WBZ, WBZ, KDKA, WBAL, and KYW.

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Radio then came along with the 10 o'clock time signals, but when more important things for which advertisers paid actual money where there good radio sets (and in these days one wonders if there are any circles where good receivers do not exist). When the telephone companies stopped giving out the correct time, many a well-meaning but misbehaving watch was allowed to run wild with only an occasional street clock to check it.

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# BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## In Defense of the Constitution?

A Review by W. Y. ELLIOTT, Harvard University

*The Vanishing Rights of the States*, by James M. Beck. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$1.50.

**A**CCORDING to Mr. Beck's introduction, "This monograph is not a lawyer's brief. Its subject rises above the interests of any individual or party."

With all deference, anything that Mr. Beck writes on the American Constitution is likely to have all the virtues, and perhaps some of the defects as well, of a lawyer's brief. However popular or oratorical the style may be, the essential conservatism of the men of the robe into whose hands has been intrusted the expounding of the Constitution appears through all the powerful array of precedents and logic which he has here aimed at the latest "usurpation" of the Senate—the exclusion of a member duly accredited to it so far as legal forms are concerned.

A necessary division ought to be observed in any treatment of the far-reaching issues raised by the Senate's exclusion of Mr. Smith of Illinois (pending when this book was written): one ought to examine the constitutional significance of the Senate's action—and this Mr. Beck has done with great learning. One ought also, however, to do justice to the entire context of that act, and to the extra-legal aspects of the question raised. It may be true that exclusion is a dangerous constitutional procedure from the purely realistic viewpoint. The men of the law are generally right in insisting that the settled rule is safer as a vehicle of justice in the long run than is any pragmatic insistence that the individual case must be considered on its own merits alone. On the other hand it is fair to take notice that the settled rule is here faced with a real difficulty, which may demand a consistently new application of the rule.

### Four Grounds

Mr. Beck's case against interpreting the clause of the Constitution, "Each House shall be the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members . . ." "and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member . . ." (Article I, Section 5), so as to disqualify by a majority or to expel by a two-thirds vote, either Mr. Vare of Pennsylvania or Mr. Smith of Illinois, rests upon four essential grounds:

(1) The Constitution should be interpreted as it was intended by the men who wrote it. An examination of the proceedings in the Convention of 1787 shows that the meaning of election returns and qualifications" was meant only to enforce the formal provisions as to age and residence. It was so interpreted in the exclusion of Gallatin in 1784. Senators were regarded as to some degree the ambassadors of the states which they represented. Expulsion was rightly regarded as so serious a matter as to require a two-thirds majority, and should be interpreted in the light of the almost contemporary and justly famous Wilkes case in England, i. e., as not implying the right to expel on moral grounds.

**Reconstruction Days**

In the long run Mr. Beck is probably right in preferring the lawyer's view of the issue so far as others, national control need only be

## Anatole France's Muse

*The Last Salon: Anatole France and His Muse*, by Jeanne Maurin Pouquet. Translated from the French by Louis Galantier. With an introduction by Montgomery Nelse. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$3.50.

**T**HIS title adopted for this otherwise excellent translation of Mme. Pouquet's book is unfortunate and catch-penny. There is much else in the book besides an account of Maitre Anatole's relations with his "Muse"; and unless the genius of the French people alters greatly the salon that is described herein will not be the "last."

This is established by the Supreme Court in the Newberry decision. In any case, no laws, either state or federal, actually existed that could jeopardize the validity of the final election of Mr. Vare or of Mr. Smith.

### Electoral Certificates

(2) Certificates of election duly provided by the Governors of the States concerned are adequate at least to seat a member who has met the formal qualifications for membership as to age and residence. They are prima facie evidence of the validity of the election and subsequent efforts must be aimed at expulsion (which requires a two-thirds vote).

(4) Fraudulent elections are those in which a sufficient amount of fraud can be established to show that the issue of the election depended upon the frauds proved. The Senate might rejudge the action of the State in declaring the election valid. It might vacate the seat even after a temporary acceptance of the disputed credentials. But it cannot refuse the seat during such a trial any more than it can deny a seat to a senator who appointed by the Governor to fill out a term; nor can it expel a senator for acts committed prior to his election to office.

### Reasoning Excellent

Mr. Beck's legal reasoning is excellent and his precedents well marshaled. But what, one may ask, is behind this senatorial usurpation? What are the actual evils which the Senate attempted to reach in excluding Mr. Smith of Illinois? The facts, the context of the particular case, Mr. Beck treats as irrelevant so long as they do not disturb the legal fundamentals which he has laid down.

### Forged His Name

"When Mme. Arman de Caillavet came to France, he was awkward, timid, ill-bred, lazy and poor. She forged his name, and instead of casting a glow over their old age and their affection, as would have been just, it brought irritation, quarrels, and cruel grief to the poor woman." Thus Mme. Pouquet, at the end of her book, summarizes, we will not say her "charges," for she is not engaged in bringing an indictment against France, but her facts.

At the beginning of their relationship, Mme. de Caillavet was not attracted to France personally, but from the first she recognized his talents and this recognition developed into an ardent devotion to him.

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negative. It need only insist that wholesale fraud, where it can be definitely established, shall vitiate the claim of any candidate in whose interest it has been perpetrated.

The exclusion of Mr. Smith was concerned in the short session. The Reconstruction period furnished a situation enough that the Federal Legislature might be dominated by partisan motives wherever a bare majority is concerned. Mr. Smith came with the certificate of the Governor and by the Governor's appointment. He fulfilled the constitutional qualifications for office—whatever may have been his relations with Mr. Insull. The proper time to judge the validity of his election would have been at the beginning of his elective term, when he, along with Mr. Vare, presented his certificate of election. Then the Senate might quite properly act as judge of the validity of the elections. Ought it to establish the precedent of excluding a Senator-elect where substantial fraud can be proved, even though that fraud may not be shown to have decided the issue? The lawyer's view is, "No." But might it not have a very wholesome effect upon the character of elections in such states as Pennsylvania and Illinois if such a precedent were established? It would not be entirely a precedent, as witness the whole-sale exclusions from Congress of Southern members during the Reconstruction period. Some of them duly qualified were ejected through intimidation of the Negro freedmen. As for exclusion on moral grounds, there is the well-known case of the expulsion of a Congressman from Utah in 1900 because he possessed a plurality of wives.

### Overlook Growth

Mr. Beck's assumption that the Constitution ought to mean today what it meant in the beginning simply overlooks the growth of the usages which have become an integral part of its operation. The electoral college does not function as it was meant to, and occasionally the customs of the Constitution themselves change—as witness the Senate's refusal to confirm the appointment of Mr. Warren to a Cabinet post.

It is at least arguable that the powers of exclusion for fraudulent elections, while fraud is manifestly widespread part of the tactics of the dominant political machine, is necessary to purify our political life.

Mr. Beck himself appears to be very little concerned with the fact that the representatives of "corrupt but contented" states may be the deciding factor in the tone of the political life of the Nation. It seems to be idle to expect salvation from within these states without applying pressure from without them—in the light of their political history.

If this means that the rights of the states are vanishing, it may also mean that the rights of the Nation are coming into existence. Here, as in other cases where the failure or the impossibility of state control affects the entire body politic, recourse to national control may be unavoidable. In this case, as in most others, national control need only be

Cochades, by Meade Minnigerode. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.

**A**GAIN as in the case of "Corde Chantrell," Meade Minnigerode has turned to history for the framework of a novel. This

## "Seein' Things Right"

Kit O'Brien, by Edgar Lee Masters. New York: Boni & Liveright. \$2.50

**I**N "KIT O'BRIEN" Edgar Lee Masters has returned to the most direct and the manner of that most fortunate of all his achievements—"Mitch Miller." Like "Mitch Miller," "Kit O'Brien" is a novel written as told by a boy, but intended for adults. In a way, it is a sequel. It is laid in the same town, Petersburg on the Sangamon, and it tells what happened to some of Mitch's boy contemporaries, George Heigold, Charley King and especially Kit O'Brien. Kit is the spokesman throughout.

There is no need to read the

earlier story in order to understand the later one, but it is certain that those who have read "Mitch Miller" will be in the most appreciative mood for "Kit O'Brien." When "Mitch Miller" came out in 1926, Edgar Lee Masters was hailed as the Mark Twain of the Sangamon. It was not merely because Mitch and his boy companions were inspired in their escapades by a zeal to repeat the exploits of Tom Sawyer. Less boyish than Mark Twain's book, it is saturated with the same sunny companionableness, the same understanding that a boy can be at the same time wayward and sound, the same effect of being not fiction but autobiography. Some readers went so far as to call it the best story of a boy since "Tom Sawyer."

### Mellower Tone

Perhaps "Kit O'Brien" cannot replace "Mitch Miller" in the affections of such enthusiasts, but it has a mellower tone. Propagandistic it still is, and full of protest against the law's abuses, but it does not share the acid tone of the epilogue of "Mitch Miller," in which you remember Skeeters Kirby, the narrator, 30 years later says he has found nothing in the world to make it worth while for a boy to grow up.

Edgar Lee Masters is always concerned about some reform. He is bent on arraigning society, but in "Kit O'Brien," he does it with an unprecedented gentleness. In his prefatory note he says, "Wherever there is expressed here any criticism of the characters placed upon the stage of Petersburg, or upon the civilization portrayed as belonging to it, I ask the reader to shift his imagination to the American small town in general, and not to Petersburg in literal

ness. I love that town of my boyhood, its people and its ways too deeply to dispense them, or to say anything but good of them."

### Friend of Underdog

The small town as a harborage for pettiness and injustice, he does arraign. In the case of Kit O'Brien, before the court for the stealing of a pie, Mr. Masters's sympathy is all for Kit, he scolds all for the county attorney who would hunt such a petty larceny down to punishment while letting the bankers of the town go scot-free after misusing depositors' money. Yet as Kit tells his own story there is not bitterness in it, but some of a boy's natural dread and bewilderment, and much more of a boy's hero-worship for the wise, kind man who helps him out. The best thing in a boy's book is that character study of good George Montgomery, the friend of the underdog.

No one need be told that the author of "Spoon River Anthology" is master of character studies.

The theme of the tale may be summed up in the words of one of George's underdogs, "The laws that don't get writ, are the laws that come in the last and seein' things right, and havin' mercy in your heart—the laws of people livin' together like civilized bein's, and not like hogs in the pen."

Laws ironic than he used to be, Mr. Masters understands the motives of men. Though he writes through the medium of a 15-year-old boy he makes us see those men and women of Petersburg for what they really are. The reader does not stop there.

In the matter-of-fact simplicity of Kit O'Brien's narrative of the taking of the pie, his flight down the river to St. Louis, his return to Petersburg on an errand of mercy, his arrest and acquittal, it is hard to believe that one is not listening to an oral narrative of real events.

## Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

**The Law of the Jungle**, by Coburn Allen. New York: Greenberg, Publisher.

**Times Again**, by James Monahan and Tom Davis. New York: Duane & Co. \$1.50.

**Statesmanship or War**, by John McAuley Palmer. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$2.50.

**The Tempest of Justice**, by Constance Mayfield. Ronksby, New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$2.50.

**France and America**, by André Tardieu. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.

**Classical Myths That Live Today**, by Frances E. Sabin. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co.

**Antonio de Mendoza**, by Arthur Scott Aiton. Durham, N. C.: Duke University Press. \$2.50.

**Ethical Light of His Time**, selected by Letters From His Files, Katherine Adelia Footh. Delhi, N. Y.: Privately printed.

**Streets of Marketing**, by Percival Maynard. New York: Harper & Brothers.

**Dear Old Templeton**, by Alice Brown. New York: Macmillan Company. \$2.50.

**The Painter Looks at Nature**, by Walter F. Isaac. Seattle, Wash.: University of Washington Book Store.

**Whither Democracy?** by N. J. Lemire. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$2.50.

**Modern English Playwrights**, by John W. Cunliffe. New York: Harper & Brothers.

**Poemmakers**, by Edward C. Kirkland. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.50.

**Marco Millions**, A Play by Eugene O'Neill. New York: Boni & Liveright. \$2.50.

**Marching On**, by James Boyd. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.

**The Imperial Marriage**, by Gerald Atherton. New York: Boni & Liveright. \$2.50.

**Dear Father's Story**, The Autobiography of P. T. Barnum, combined and condensed from the various editions published during his lifetime by Waldo R. Barnes. New York: Viking Press. \$2.

**Working Bullocks**, by Katherine Susannah Prichard. New York: The Viking Press. \$2.

**East India and Company**, by Paul Morand. New York: Albert & Charles Boni. \$2.50.

**Whither Democracy?** by N. J. Lemire. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$2.50.

**Modern English Playwrights**, by John W. Cunliffe. New York: Harper & Brothers.

**Poemakers**, by Edward C. Kirkland. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.50.

**Marco Millions**, A Play by Eugene O'Neill. New York: Boni & Liveright. \$2.50.

**The Homely Man and Her Job**, by Lilian M. Boch. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.75.

**The Triumph of Youth**, by Jacob Wasserman. New York: Boni & Liveright. \$2.

**Working Bullocks**, by Katherine Susannah Prichard. New York: The Viking Press. \$2.

**East India and Company**, by Paul Morand. New York: Albert & Charles Boni. \$2.50.

**Whither Democracy?** by N. J. Lemire. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$2.50.

**Modern English Playwrights**, by John W. Cunliffe. New York: Harper & Brothers.

**Poemakers**, by Edward C. Kirkland. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.50.

**An Outline of Careers**, edited by Edward C. Kirkland. New York: Harper & Brothers.

**Business Without a Buyer**, by William T. Foster and Waddill Catchings. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$2.

**Russ Farrell Circus Flyer**, by Thomson Burtt. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.50.

**Winds of War**, by Marshall Johnson. Boston: The Four Seas Company. \$2.50.

**The Story of California**, by Stewart Edward White. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$2.50.

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### Cockades

And all the time the French refugees, people like de la Motte, de la Roch, de Croisile, de Vendome in Philadelphia, were wearing white cockades in their hearts, cherishing the dream of restoring the King of France.

Mr. Minnigerode makes much of the documents that support the legend, the journals of Roger and Abigail Moore, once of Greenwich Village, the papers and diaries of Raoul de Vendome, the refugee (paroisse discovered at the Chateau de Vendome and saved only by fortune chance), and reports sent from America by a certain Number Seventeen and his predecessor Duccos, unentitled in the archives of the First Consulate and the Empire. Mr. Minnigerode is so intent on the legend that we trust him not to be inventing when he writes of these. We know there was a legend once most implicitly believed by the entire community of the village of Greenwich that the Dauphin of France was living in New York up to 50 years after his official passing in the Temple dungeon in Paris on June 8, 1795, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in his eleventh year.

Innumerable letters and many interesting manuscripts and presentation copies of his books bear witness in France's own words to his indebtedness to her and dependence on her. The fact has, of course, been known before now; the present book publishes a selection from the most typical documents in the case. The French and irritability of France's later years caused a decline in the warmth of their friendship





## RECOVERY IN STOCK MARKET IS CONTINUED

**Prices Again Move Irregularly Higher—Rail Shares Are Active**

**NEW YORK, April 27 (AP)—The recovery in stock market which set in last week has continued at the opening of today's stock market.**

General Motors, General and Republic Steel opened a point or more higher, and May Department Stores topped a new top, but du Pont showed an initial loss of 1%, and United States Steel common opened a point lower.

Despite the fact that the quarterly earnings of the United States Steel Corporation failed to meet up to expectations, operations for the year were conducted with confidence throughout the early trading. Over-night reports that an artificial break in the Mississippi River levees may be necessary to save New Orleans apparently caused no alarm in speculative circles.

The firm underwriters of the steel group may have been based on unofficial predictions of an advance in steel prices in the next quarter, United States Steel cannot quickly masking its upward losses of 1 point.

Although May Department stores disclosed widespread irregularity, rail shares were again the center of speculative interest.

Bangor & Aroostook quickly jumped 5 points to a new peak at 81 1/2 before the end of the first half hour on reports of unusually high current earnings. Eastern coalers also were in brisk demand, with Reading and Baltimore & Ohio leading the early advance in that group.

Standard Oil of California sank to a record low of 109 1/2, but Boston Edison Oil showed independent strength.

Electrical manufacturing, sulphur, chemical equipment and pipe stocks also presented several points of strength.

Except for a further recession of about 5 points in Italian lire to around 5.2 cents, and moderate rallies in Norwegian and Spanish pesetas, foreign exchange rates showed little change. Demand sterling rallied around 4.93%, and French francs above 3.91 cents.

Failing to make an impression on other stocks, bear operators concentrated on the Pierrot Arrow issues, during the course of the day, from 15 to 18, and the preferred 18 to 65, the lowest since 1925. The unfavorable quarterly earnings were responsible for the lack of support, but other motors held well apart from Jordan.

United Motor & Northern and Norfolk & Southern mounted 5 points each on merger rumors.

The renewal rate for call loans was unchanged at 4 per cent.

Trading was in fair volume in to-day's market, despite the lack of desultory character, and prices showed little response. An ample supply of money appeared to have little effect as trades continued to favor a policy of marking time while awaiting developments.

Domestic buying centered in Atlanta & Charlotte Air Lines 4 1/4% and Third Avenue adjustment 17, which advanced a point each, and Chicago & Eastern Illinois 5%. New England Telephone & Telegraph general 4 1/4% were subjected to moderate selling pressure.

Foreign issues were inactive, with the exception of rather liberal circulation of French 7%. The list as a whole was firm.

United States Government bonds were quiet and irregular. The Argentine Republic to refund the short-term notes sold in the New York market last September, is understood to have been arranged by New York bankers. The new notes mature Sept. 29, and their rate is 3.75% per cent.

### MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

**Boston New York**  
Call loans—renewal rate 4% 4%  
Commercial paper... 4 1/2% 4 1/2%  
Customer's loan... 4 1/2% 4 1/2%  
Caterer's loan... 4 1/2% 4 1/2%  
Time money... 4 1/2% 4 1/2%  
Time Loans—

4 1/2% 4 1/2%  
Four to six months... 4 1/2% 4 1/2%

**Last** Previous  
Bar silver in New York... 52% 52%  
Bar silver in London... 25% 24%  
Bar gold in London... \$411.50 511.50

**Clearing House Figures**  
Boston New York  
Exchanges... \$86,000,000 \$129,000,000  
Bills of exchange... 34,000,000 124,000,000  
F. R. bank credit... 29,871,165 88,000,000

**Acceptance Market**  
Prime Eligible Banks—

30 days... 3 1/2% 3 1/2%  
60 days... 3 1/2% 3 1/2%  
90 days... 3 1/2% 3 1/2%  
120 days... 3 1/2% 3 1/2%  
150 days... 3 1/2% 3 1/2%  
6 months... 4 1/2% 4 1/2%  
Non-eligible and private eligible banks in general 4% per cent higher.

**Leading Central Banks**

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and their correspondents in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Budapest... 4% 3 1/2%  
Boston... 4% 3 1/2%  
Calcutta... 3 1/2% 3 1/2%  
Chicago... 3 1/2% 3 1/2%  
Copenhagen... 3 1/2% 3 1/2%  
Cleveland... 3 1/2% 3 1/2%  
London... 3 1/2% 3 1/2%  
Minneapolis... 3 1/2% 3 1/2%  
Dallas... 3 1/2% 3 1/2%  
Philadelphia... 3 1/2% 3 1/2%  
Paris... 3 1/2% 3 1/2%  
Richmond... 3 1/2% 3 1/2%  
Riga... 3 1/2% 3 1/2%  
St. Louis... 3 1/2% 3 1/2%  
San Francisco... 3 1/2% 3 1/2%  
Stockholm... 3 1/2% 3 1/2%  
Athens... 3 1/2% 3 1/2%  
Tokyo... 7.03  
Berlin... 3 1/2% 3 1/2%  
Vienna... 3 1/2% 3 1/2%  
Oslo... 3 1/2% 3 1/2%  
Bucharest... 3 1/2% 3 1/2%  
Warsaw... 3 1/2% 3 1/2%

**Foreign Exchange Rates**

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

**Europe**  
Sterling... 4.85% 4.85% 4.8655  
Demand... \$4.85% 4.85% 4.8655  
Cables... 4.85% 4.85% 4.8655  
France-franc... 1.35% 1.35% 1.35%  
Belgium... 1.35% 1.35% 1.35%  
Italy-lira... 0.827% 0.827% 0.827%  
Germany-mark... 3.87% 3.87% 3.87%  
Spain-peso... 1.005% 1.005% 1.005%  
Czechoslovakia... 1.202% 1.202% 1.202%  
Denmark-krona... .8867 .8867 .8867  
Finland-krona... .8867 .8867 .8867  
Norway-krona... .8867 .8867 .8867  
Holland-floris... .8867 .8867 .8867  
Hungary-pengo... 1.72% 1.72% 1.72%  
Portugal-selro... 1.1% 1.1% 1.1%  
Portugal-escudo... 0.614 0.614 0.614  
Romania-leu... 0.683% 0.683% 0.683%  
Spain-peso... 1.005% 1.005% 1.005%  
Sweden-krona... .8867 .8867 .8867  
Switzerland-franc... 1.922% 1.922% 1.922%  
Yugoslavia-dina... .8178 .8178 .8178

**Far East**

Hong Kong-doll... 4.987% 4.987% 4.9855  
Shanghai-tael... .82 .82 .82

India-rupie... 3.615 3.615 3.615

Japan-yen... 4.883% 4.883% 4.883%

Phil Islands-peso... .495 .495 .495

St. Lucia-doll... \$63.73% \$63.73% \$63.73%

Argentina-peso... 4.22% 4.22% 4.22%

Brazil-milreis... 1.18% 1.18% 1.18%

Chile-peso... 1.20% 1.20% 1.20%

Peru-peso... 1.20% 1.20% 1.20%

Uruguay-bolivar... 1.019% 1.019% 1.019%

Venezuela-bolivar... 1.15% 1.15% 1.15%

Canada-dollar... 1.005% 1.005% 1.005%

Cuba-dollar... 1.00% 1.00% 1.00%

Mexico-dollar... 1.03% 1.03% 1.03%

## NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p.m.)

Sales High Low Apr. 27 Apr. 26

200 Ab & Straus... 24 24 24 24

100 Adams Ex... 125 125 125 125

400 Ahumada... 3% 3% 3% 3%

200 Alcoa... 160 160 160 160

2700 Alcoa-Roc... 160 160 160 160

200 Am Int'l Car... 100 100 100 100

200 Am Pw P... 18 18 18 18

200 Am Int'l Corp... 140 140 140 140

100 Am Int'l Corp... 140 140 140 140

100 Am Int'l Corp... 140 140 140 140

100 Am Int'l Corp... 140 140 140 140

200 Ameritas... 24 24 24 24

100 Am Int'l Corp... 24 24 24 24





# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1927

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## EDITORIALS

### The Economics of Russia

THOUGH there has been abundant discussion in the last few years about the political conditions in Soviet Russia, there has been a much less extensive discussion of the economic conditions. Yet the economics of Russia are quite as important as the politics. Russia contains one-sixth of the land area of the globe, one-tenth of the human race, and before the World War provided 4½ per cent of the world's international trade. This immense section of the earth has been brought under an entirely new form of government, both political and economic. It is controlled by a government which owns the greater part of the mechanism of production, that restricts private activities, and that controls business through its monopoly of capital, credit, materials and means of distribution. How is this new system working in practice?

A great deal of light has been thrown upon the question in a special Russian Supplement which has recently been issued by the well-known financial weekly, the London Economist. It discusses in detail the Soviet system of economic administration, its method of dealing with currency and prices, banking, and the budget. But its most interesting pages relate to the actual results of the Socialist experiment in business and in the lives and condition of the people. The total mileage of railways today is slightly greater than it was in 1913, the number of locomotives and wagons slightly smaller. Goods traffic is about what it was before the war, and the Planning Board is budgeting for a considerable increase this year. After a series of losses, the railways have shown a small profit on working during the last two years.

When we come to labor and social conditions, the results are not very encouraging. "The material condition of the rural and urban working classes remains as it was before the war, far behind that of central and west Europe, and the material condition of the urban workers seems to be worse than before the war." The total number of unemployed is officially estimated at 1,500,000, and is probably larger. That is partly because the economic system has to provide employment for an annual increase in the population of about 3,500,000, and because immense numbers of peasants are drifting into the towns from the country, 2,800,000 in 1924-25 and 1,700,000 in 1923-24. There is nominally an eight-hours day in Russia, but an immense amount of overtime is being worked in practice. Real wages have risen 80 per cent in the last three years, but are still slightly below pre-war figures. The efficiency of labor, as expressed by the value of per capita production, is about 90 per cent as compared with before the war. Housing in the towns is much worse than it was before the war.

The statistics of the relation between public and private enterprise are very interesting. They controvert the impression which has obtained abroad that Russia was quietly but none the less surely reverting to private enterprise. According to the Planning Board, in industry conducted on a factory or workshop scale there are 2,685,000 persons employed by the state as against 114,000 by the co-operatives and 63,000 by private enterprise. Moreover, in the last three years the percentage of industrial output by private enterprise has steadily declined. The state's share of home trade has risen from 31 per cent to 34 per cent, while the private share has fallen from 40 per cent to 23 per cent, the co-operatives taking the balance. But this is mainly because through its absolute control of capital, credit, fuel and raw materials the state can and does give help to its own industries and discourages or restricts private enterprise of every kind.

There is in Russia today what President Rykoff calls a "wars famine." Energy has gone into maintaining equipment rather than into the production of the commodities that the community, and especially the peasants, require. Hence the difficulty in increasing the agricultural production of Russia, so necessary for its foreign trade. The production of agriculture is said now to be nearly what it was before the war, but of most other products and manufactures it is still somewhat below pre-war level. There are loud complaints about the quality of state products, especially rails, cottons, and agricultural machinery. There is, of course, a state monopoly of foreign trade. For the last year the value of Russia's imports was 41 per cent of the pre-war figure and of the exports only 29 per cent, and it is curious that the United States in 1924-25 did as much trade with Russia as Great Britain and Germany combined, though its percentage fell the next year.

The general impression which the Economist derives from its survey is that there has been a considerable economic recovery in Russia in the last few years without any essential departure from the New Economic Policy inaugurated in 1921, but that there is a definite slowing up of the process. "Russian industries have expanded to supply urgent needs, but the quality of the goods they supply is bad, prices are high, cost of production is rising, and all industries are suffering from a shortage of capital." There is, in its opinion, little hope of further improvement in Russian industry with its inefficient bureaucratic management, so long as the foreign trade monopoly, with the false ratio it produces between agriculture and manufactured goods, exists, but equally, it thinks, there is no sign of an impending change in the economic system which the Communist Party has reared.

### Making for an Indian Nation

RAISEWORTHY efforts are being made in India to reduce friction between the 216,000 Hindus and the 70,000,000 Muhammadans who inhabit that country. Two notable meetings to this end are reported. One was in Calcutta, where Hindu leaders gathered from all parts of the country and passed a resolution unanimously in which they said: "The time has come when something must be seriously done to combat the growing racial and communal conflict that has become a great menace to the cause

of Indian national unity and peaceful progress." The other was in Delhi, where an equally influential gathering of Muhammadans agreed to proposals under which they would be prepared to accept, on certain conditions, joint representation with the Hindus on the legislative councils. The object here was to remove what is now a source of Hindu-Moslem tension, since so long as the Muhammadans as a whole continue as they have hitherto done to insist that they must have polls of their own in which Hindus are not allowed to participate, the prospect of co-operation in working any democratic system of government remains remote.

The same mail that brings reports of these two meetings brings reports also of further Hindu-Muhammadan riots at Barisal, an important center in Bengal. Police-under British officers have there been parading, we are told, "in lorries and on foot," to keep mutually hostile crowds from falling upon one another. This illustrates the nature of the difficulties that have still to be overcome. Nevertheless, the fact that leaders upon both sides desire to make peace is a hopeful sign. The coming into being of an Indian nation, such as Hindu patriots have long envisaged, implies ability of all sections of the people to subordinate inherited animosities to the welfare of the whole. It is toward this ideal that the recent meetings in Calcutta and Delhi tend.

### For a Future United Ireland

AS ONE looks back ten or fifteen years, there is scarcely any direction in which the constructive peace thought of enlightened endeavor has manifested itself more remarkably than in Ireland. For centuries the Irish were enmeshed in the belief that a state of enmity and hatred was an almost inevitable condition of their existence because of the apparently distressing experiences that had long been their lot. Consequently, the fact that there is an Irish Free State actually established and giving complete satisfaction to many inhabitants of the island, and that there is talk of a future united Ireland, seems almost unbelievable to some observers.

It was in the course of a speech before the Queen's University Club, in London, recently, that Lord Birkenhead gave expression to this hope of union, and praised the statesmanship, patriotism, integrity and courage of William T. Cosgrave, Kevin O'Higgins, and Lord Craigmavon, as helping to forward it. He did not profess, he said, to "work out the future of two populations whom historical irony has placed on one island." Rather he felt gratefully proud of the part that he had played in bringing to pass the Irish treaty—prouder, in fact, than he felt of anything else that he had helped to bring about in the course of his public life.

And why should this hope of a united Ireland be considered so entirely beyond the pale of possibility. From the standpoint of what is naturally to be expected, there is scarcely anything that could be more normal than that two peoples living within the close confines of a small island should compose their differences and live at peace. And there is surely nothing more unnatural than that such peoples should live in a state of almost constant animosity. What Lord Birkenhead said, therefore, had great weight, for he urged that if men of the quality of the present governors of Southern Ireland and Northern Ireland continued to wield the reins in each part of the island they must insensibly and gradually come together so that the future would see once again a united Ireland.

### The People Shaping the Issues

NOW it is proposed, perhaps somewhat naively, to resort to the popular open-letter method in an effort to induce President Coolidge to define his position on the so-called third-term issue. It is interesting, in this connection, to note the fact that it is in respect to this more or less important subject alone that the people of the United States admit any lack of satisfying knowledge of Mr. Coolidge's attitude. As to acknowledged vital policies, international, industrial, economic and moral, there seems to be absolutely no need to interrogate or cross-question either the President or his spokesmen.

Of course it would hardly be fair to assume that, with public inquisitiveness satisfied in this respect, there would disappear the last remnant of objection to his renomination. But it is significant, nevertheless, that after nearly four years as Executive of more than 100,000,000 people, and during a period when great processes of social and industrial reconstruction have been carried on, the principal anxiety of the President's critics, as well as of his supporters, is to learn whether or not he will consent to serve "more than two terms in the executive office."

Of itself, and entirely apart from the nature of the answer which may be elicited by a resort to the method proposed, the desire so evidently manifested indicates a keen popular interest in important events which are soon to shape themselves. More clearly than may at first be apparent, there is unmistakably shown a widespread and compelling public interest in the preliminaries to the forthcoming national Republican convention. Yet this interest on the part of Republican voters is no more clearly indicated than is the interest of Democratic voters in the choice of candidates and the presentation of issues by the national convention of their party. It is quite evident that the electorate as a whole is determined, if such a thing is possible, to have a part in dictating the issues which shall be presented, and in naming the standard bearers who shall represent those issues.

It is not recalled that at any previous period so long in advance of the time when delegates to the national conventions were to be chosen have party managers been more alert than now in endeavoring to appraise and classify public sentiment in every part of the country. Apparently it is realized that party lines previously drawn and estimates of voting strength previously made on the basis of nominal affiliations can no longer be safely depended upon to forecast probable results. Those who have insisted that an appeal should be made in behalf of the protesting enemies of constitutional prohibition

of the liquor traffic seem now to realize that they have set in motion patriotic and moral forces whose strength they had greatly underestimated. Already there are indications that an effort is being made by them to cloud and confuse this fundamental issue and to turn the thoughts of an awakened public in other directions.

We believe no more helpful or more needful patriotic service can be rendered by the American people in behalf of themselves and of the world at this time than that upon which there are hopeful indications they have voluntarily entered. The confusions which usually attend political campaigns in the years of presidential elections, the uncertainties endured by industry, and the possibility that some serious eleventh-hour mistake may result in an error of judgment, may largely be avoided by just the method indicated. It might be possible, more than theoretically, to reach an unofficial determination of the issues a year in advance of the election. This can be accomplished, however, only in case the issues espoused by the parties on one side and their acknowledged candidates on the other are clearly defined and their positions understood.

### Alliance or Understanding?

WHILE all that Ambassador Houghton said in his speech before the Manchester Chamber of Commerce concerning the inadvisability of a hard and fast formal alliance by treaty between the United States and Great Britain was well said, it is improbable that he cherished the illusion that there was any serious agitation in favor of such an alliance. A friendly understanding, an established entente, a unity of thought and of purpose between the responsible heads of the Government at Washington and that in Downing Street are all very well. We believe indeed that such a condition exists in great measure today. But a formal treaty alliance which would set the United States and Great Britain in aloofness to the rest of the world and necessarily thereby unite the rest of the world in suspicion of them, would be most inadvisable.

Probably never in the history of the two countries has the measure of good feeling between them been so great and so widely diffused among their peoples. The great source of irritation was removed when the Irish question was settled by the erection of the Irish Free State. Other causes of dissension undoubtedly will arise from time to time, but each will be the more readily settled if there persists the "Yes, my dear?"

"Cordova," answered the girl.

"Of course!" I exclaimed suddenly, then added, "You ought to give me one point at any rate; I had half the word."

For more than an hour we went on answering, or trying to answer, questions which somebody, without any authority, or even provocation, had compiled and published, apparently for the sole purpose of teasing and tantalizing people into vain competition with their friends and wringing from them confessions of ignorance as to who painted the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel; or what it was that made Lucy Stone famous. It is not so long ago that a certain popular craze sold tens of thousands of dictionaries. This one is destined to sell thousands of sets of encyclopedias.

Of what value is it to accumulate a mass of general knowledge which would enable us to make a score of ninety-five, say, on a quiz of this character? After contemplating this question, I am forced to the conclusion that we can be too well informed on matters which are of little consequence, and too little informed on questions which have a closer and more vital bearing on our personal welfare.

For example, how convenient it is to be able to remember telephone numbers, addresses, the size of one's collar, gloves, hose and shoes; chest measurement; the name

of the book somebody advised us to read—yet these are things that too often escape me. It certainly doesn't help anybody if when I am purchasing some shirts and the salesman says, "Your size?" I reply, "Really, I'm not sure whether it's 14½ or 15, but I can tell you what size colar Dr. Johnson wore."

Then again, of what service is it to me to know what some one famous man said to some other famous man, if I can't remember what my wife asked me to bring from town on my way home? The trouble is that when we are caught in a popular tide which sweeps forward to wash the shore of general information, we suddenly develop a degree of enthusiasm for knowledge which means little or nothing to us or to the work in which we are engaged, but which might well have been exercised in matters about which we should be better informed than we are.

I admit with all becoming humility and shame that I don't know the serial number of the engine of my car; yet I know that five hundred and fifty feet five and a half inches is the height of the Washington Monument above the ground—a piece of information which can never be remotely associated with anything that really concerns me. I know who wrote "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," but cannot remember to whom I loaned the book seven years ago—he has it yet.

I know who were the three daughters of King Lear, but have difficulty in recalling correctly the name of the youngest of three daughters of one of my intimate friends. I know where the ex-Kaiser now lives, but have forgotten the address of my aunt. When it is eight o'clock in Boston, having forgotten to wind my watch, I don't know what time it is at this moment. I know what the English mean by "inverted commas," but I can never be quite sure whether the semicolon should come after or before quotation marks.

Yet these are all things that I ought to know, and should know were I to devote as much zeal in acquiring, as I did for one hour, recently, in connection with the general quiz.

No doubt the man who can successfully ask questions from now on will be a social success. But it is equally clear that the individual who can successfully answer questions will be recognized, dubbed and advertised as a "well-informed" man (by certain people), regardless of the importance of the questions and their relative bearing on fundamental things. For instance, we may expect to find the approbation of the multitude given to the man who knows what anchovies are, who wrote "Ruggles of Red Gap," who knows the product advertised by the slogan, "Eventually, why not now?" what a bireme is, and who said, "I would rather be right than President"—just a few examples of questions selected at random from General Quiz numbers four and five.

And yet, after all is said, there may be some virtue in this form of recreation, if only that it reveals to us how little we really know about things of which we ought to know a great deal more. It doesn't matter to me on what day Columbus sighted America, yet I do happen to know the day. But when asked how many pecks there are in a bushel, I was, what the English schoolboy terms, "stumped." For some absurd reason, I kept thinking that the number of pecks would depend very much on the size of the bushel.

A. J. P.

### The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

BERLIN

THAT the education of the youth is the real purpose of the League of Nations is highly important for the peace of the world; and that the future of Germany and of the world, therefore, depends upon the mentality of the teachers, Countess Dohna, head of the Committee for Education of the German League for the League of Nations, declared at a reception given here for the press by the International Women's Committee at the Lyceum Club. The most important task, she continued, therefore, is to acquaint the teachers, especially the younger teachers, with the nature of the League of Nations, and she recommended that lectures should be given for them to this end.

Especially the teachers in Germany, Countess Dohna pointed out, had been antagonistic to the League of Nations, but she could prove that this point of view was changing gradually now that the Reich had become a member of the League. The interest of German teachers in international co-operation of late was shown, she said, by the fact that they and a leading teachers' organization in France had found a basis on which to co-operate, and it was expected that the National Union of Teachers in England would join them, thus helping to form an international teachers' league. Countess Dohna then advocated that the League of Nations should be mentioned in the schoolbooks, and this in a fair manner. She also recommended that a special book about the League be written for the schools. Finally, she alluded to the excellent plans under way in Prussia for the revision of history books, which tend to eliminate war history as much as possible.

In illuminated advertisements in the subway tunnels are the latest form of advertising here. Hitherto advertisements have been displayed exclusively in the subway stations and inside the cars. Now an enterprising company has painted a huge poster on the tunnel wall just outside the Friedrichstadt station which is illuminated. Shining forth unexpectedly out of the darkness, it naturally attracts considerable attention.

A remarkable change is taking place in the attitude of the German motion picture audiences toward a certain class of films. This becomes evident from the criticisms a number of pictures have received here lately in leading newspapers. The gigantic film "Metropolis," for instance, was generally rejected as "too heavy." It was complained that too much stress had been laid on the outward part while the characters and the story failed to grip the audience. This opinion has also been expressed by many Germans who have seen "Metropolis." Similarly unfavorable critiques were published about the film "Das Meer" (the Sea), the contents of which are considered morbid, thus detracting from the fine scenes of the ocean. In striking contrast to the reception of these two films has been the way the critics and audience responded to Buster Keaton's latest production, the "lightness" and "harmless fun" of which was generally praised. Both "Metropolis" and "Das Meer" would have inspired a German audience with the utmost enthusiasm a few years ago, while a film of the type of Buster Keaton's might have provoked mirth but would have failed to make a lasting impression. This change is noteworthy. It did not happen over night, but is the development of many years under the influence of a certain class of American films.

In this connection a letter Sir Arthur Conan Doyle has written to the Ufa Film Company, which produced "Metropolis," is of special interest. "I should like to say to you," he wrote, "what the whole world says—that 'Metropolis' has made the deepest impression upon me. The film appears to me to be a gigantic picture of the materialism which is the secret of all our suffering today, and proves the fact that this materialism signifies danger when any nation or individual permits intellect to overrule the soul."

The City Council of Berlin has just decided that all street names which too strongly revive recollections of the past régime and which occur more than once should be altered. This was deemed advisable in view of the countless Kaiser, King, Crownprince, Kaiser Wilhelm,

Kaiser Friedrich, Wilhelm and other similarly named streets, of which almost each district has one. It was also decided that the Neue Wilhelm Straße, the continuance of the famous Wilhelm Straße, be renamed into Hugo Preuss Straße, after the name of the late founder of the Constitution of the young German Republic. It is not so very long ago since one of the finest boulevards in the city was named after Friedrich Ebert, the first President of the German Republic, which act was followed by the renaming of the King's Square, the most spacious square in the city, flanked on one side by the Reichstag, into the "Square of the Republic." Thus the "republicanization" of Berlin is progressing slowly but steadily, due to the majority the Social Democrats and the Communists hold in the City Council.

### Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcome, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not undertake to hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### The Oil Situation in Venezuela

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With reference to the oil situation in Venezuela, I beg leave to call your attention to one of the amusing features of the operations of the American oil companies in those countries. It is a commonplace that these oil companies hardly ever break the law when they can avoid it, but rather, they take advantage of the ignorance of the people in respect to the law.

In the Venezuelan Petroleum Law of 1925 there is a section which makes it compulsory for a concessionaire to pick out his lots in a concession, leaving between lots what are called the national reserve lots. The position of national reserve lots and private lots in a concession occurs alternately.

The point is this: It does not take much knowledge of geology to see that a well on the private lots can drain not only its own lot but the adjoining ones. Thus the Venezuelan Government in its reservas nacionales is simply reserving nothing. Should it happen that a "fault" or such dislocation in the structure occur underground, then the reservas nacionales might reserve something when the draining reaches the wall of the fault. But this is such a remote and far-removed possibility that it is really of no moment.

I fairly believe the Venezuelan Government knows about these things, and it is probable that there are some ulterior reasons in keeping reserves on hand that do not deserve anything, but the fact is well known that the Venezuelan Petroleum Law was edited in large part by the oil companies of the United States which are now operating there.

J. PINTER.

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### A City That Stands on a Hill

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The article with the picture of Shrewsbury which recently appeared in the Monitor brought many pleasant memories to me, as Shrewsbury is my home town, although I have only visited it once in the last twenty-five years.

Much was said, but so much more could be said of this historical place, for here is a famous quarry, a park building covering practically two whole blocks where farmers bring their products of cheese, butter, fruit and vegetables, and many other features of the greatest interest. I have traveled from the Pacific coast to Burma and visited many large cities, but I have not seen another that can compare with Shrewsbury for its size.

This city should not be missed by any American tourist, for it is full of historical interest.

A city that stands on a hill is exactly what Shrewsbury is. Its beauty is with its beautiful Severn River flowing all around it. Without advertising and letting the world know, even a city can be hid.

BERT FINCH.

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